

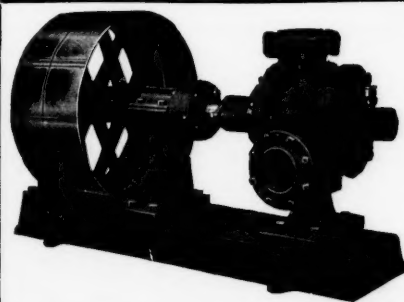
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

JUNE 3, 1922

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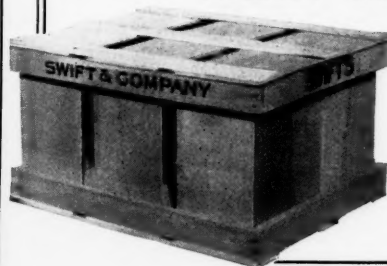
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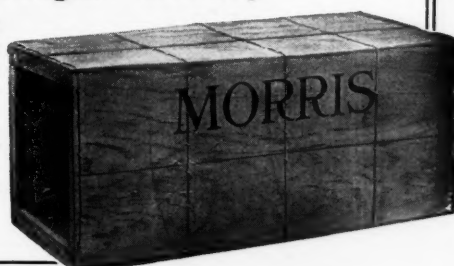
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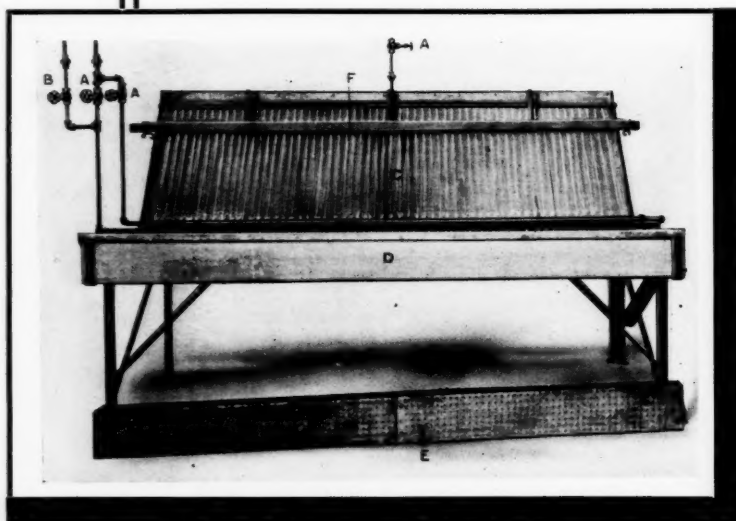
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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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Vol. 66.

Chicago and New York, June 3, 1922.

No. 22.

Packinghouse Trade on the Up Grade in May

With buying on a healthy basis and stocks of meat very low, prices maintained strength during May, except in the case of pork prices, which were somewhat irregular. While there was no great broadening of the demand for meat products during May, the volume held up well.

In foreign trade buying was rather restrained, but on the other hand there was an increasing number of foreign inquiries. The conclusion seems to be that the foreign buyers feel that the bottom has been reached in prices.

This healthy situation is reflected in general business. One review for the month just passed, that of Armour & Company, summarizes the outlook as follows:

Business traveled an encouragingly long distance along the road to stability during the month of May. And that, despite the presence of some rather gloowering clouds just above the business horizon.

Probably the most important of the progressive influences that occurred during the month was the 10 per cent reduction in railway freight rates that was announced just a few days ago. It is estimated, with a more or less degree of accuracy, that that reduction will result in a saving of \$400,000,000 a year to the people of the nation. At one sweep, the cost to do business has been reduced \$400,000,000. The economic advantages of that reduction are indisputable, provided it is reflected in the commodity and operating costs to such an extent that the transportation systems of the country do not suffer thereby.

Freight Rate Reduction Helps.

A large portion of the saving, probably more than a quarter of it, will go to farming communities. And right now, everything and anything that helps the farmers' financial condition is bound to help business.

It is the rustic gentleman who sets the wheels of industry going. If he has not money with which to buy the things he needs and a little more, merchants in rural communities cannot buy from the jobbers and wholesalers.

Then wholesalers and jobbers have to reduce their purchases from factories, and widespread unemployment results, with an increasing proportion between the weakness of buying power and the cost of commodities.

In that connection, it is well to call attention to the steady and higher values that have obtained for farm products during the month. Indeed, the prospects for increased rural wealth are among the brightest rays that are beginning to dispel the gloom of business depression.

Another favorable sign of improving business conditions is the cheapness of money at New York, where 3½ was the ruling rate for call money on the New York Stock Exchange during the close of the month. With commercial paper in Chicago selling at 4½ to 4¾ there was

plenty of money in the country to be had at 5 to 6 per cent on collateral loans.

The condition of the money market led to offers of several new financing propositions that had been held in abeyance for some while, and from all accounts it seems that the offers were well and quickly absorbed. The cheapness of money also was an influence in strengthening the listed stock and bond markets, both of which displayed rather astounding strength and buoyancy during the month.

Those things coming to pass with summer in the offing and with a nation-wide coal strike, with labor still out of line so far as wages are concerned, with the public still wary of quoted prices and buying sparingly, with exports still greatly restricted means, undoubtedly, that funda-

mentally business is in a healthy condition and when the unfavorable influences are more nearly equalized with the favorable the industrial improvement will be more readily discernible to the naked eye.

Packinghouse trade has been on the up grade the greater part of the month. Buying has been on a healthy basis and arrivals of livestock to the market have not been disproportionate to the volume of the demand, and the result has been that prices for stock maintained strength with a general tendency to higher prices. That was particularly true with cattle in the closing days of the month.

Stocks of meat on hand continue very low, though some slight progress was made in replenishing pork stocks, which had been away below normal earlier in the month. That fact had a great deal to do with steadying the price of hogs, even though the demand for pork products, both fresh and cured, might better be characterized as irregular than steady.

Meat Demand Held Up Well.

It is noticeable that there has been very little broadening of the demand for meat products. The outlets have not been increased, but it is significant that the volume has held up well despite the uneasiness that has attended some industries because of the coal strike. That would seem to indicate that the absorption of labor from the coal mine continues satisfactory, and that the impetus that has been given other industries, such as the automobile and the steel industries, is one that is going to be lasting.

The increase in building activities this spring is another one of the good signs for the future. It is giving employment to a great many men who have heretofore been working but partly or not at all. It has a tendency to reduce exorbitant costs of living, and it utilizes commodities for which there has been very little market the last two years.

Very little stimulus was given the trade from foreign countries. Buying has been rather restrained, though inquiries on foreign account have been increasing with more or less anxiety. The apparent stabilization of industry has caused foreign buyers apparently to conclude that the bottom of the market had been reached and that current values are free from stimulative influences.

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK CENSUS.

Livestock population and total and average value in Canada during the last few years, 1918 to 1921, according to the Dominion Census, have been officially reported in the Canadian Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics as follows:

Year.	Cattle, head.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, head.
1918	10,046,000	4,290,000	3,053,000
1919	10,085,000	4,040,000	3,422,000
1920	9,477,000	3,517,000	3,721,000
1921	10,206,000	3,905,000	3,676,000
	Total value.	Total value.	Total value.
1918	\$706,058,000	\$112,751,000	\$48,802,000
1919	708,821,000	102,309,000	50,402,000
1920	561,500,000	81,155,000	37,263,000
1921	373,806,000	54,842,000	23,308,000
	Avg. value per head.	Avg. value per head.	Avg. value per head.
1918	\$70	\$26	\$16
1919	70	25	15
1920	59	23	10
1921	37	14	6

The Institute Plan

The plan for the development of the Institute of American Meat Packers as outlined by President Thomas E. Wilson, and printed in full in the May 20 issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, seems to have swept the industry like a prairie fire! Comments have been uniformly unanimous, and the enthusiasm has been almost surprising.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has received expressions of approval on this plan and its commendation of it in the issue of May 20, not only from inside the industry, but from outside it. Public officials, educators, industrial experts and others have joined the chorus of approval that came from within the trade.

Packinghouse men with a forward look greet the plan with joy. One of the best operating heads in the industry writes as follows:

"I consider the launching of the development plan one of the most wonderful programs ever outlined in any industry. It has been read with intense interest by the writer and by every thinking man in this organization. From the comments I hear among our men, it is going to be a very popular move among the rank and file."

Further news of the progress of this plan will be given in the next issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

CARRIERS ACCEPT RATE CUT.

Eastern, western and southeastern carriers, in separate meetings held May 29, decided to accept the decision of the Commission in No. 13293, Reduced Rates, 1922. Except for some dissatisfaction in the eastern meeting regarding that part of the decision which makes the reasonable return on railroad valuation 5% per cent instead of the 6 per cent so considered for the last two years, no evidence of which was apparent after the meetings of the other two groups, the carriers seemed in accord on the question. All three groups decided to make the reductions prescribed in the opinion without asking for a formal order.

It was agreed by the western carriers that the simplest way to accomplish the reductions would be to issue blanket supplements carrying the reductions stated in percentages at once. This, it was pointed out, was the only possible way publication could be made in order to make the tariffs effective July 1. Readjustments and specific supplements will then be published as fast as the facilities of the carriers' tariff departments will allow. Eastern and southeastern carriers are expected to adopt a similar plan.

HOLD UP CATTLE FREIGHT RATES.

An Interstate Commerce Commission order, May 26, suspended new freight rate schedules on livestock, which all railroads in the Southeast proposed to put into effect June 1, and which the commission said would involve "substantial increases." An investigation will be conducted before September 29, when the rates will be allowed to go into effect unless further orders are issued.

Hearings will be held at Louisville June 19 by an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner on these new freight rate schedules on livestock which all railroads in the Southeastern States proposed to put into effect June 1.

FAST RAIL LIVESTOCK SCHEDULES.

Fast freight schedules for handling livestock, meat and other freight of a similar character are being given the benefit of a quicker service than hitherto according to a recently published schedule of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company which will greatly facilitate the shipping of livestock from Kansas City and St. Louis to eastern points.

ALABAMA FREIGHT RATE CUT.

On July 1 state freight rates in Alabama will be decreased by one-half of the 25 per cent increase last authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to an official order issued by the Alabama Public Service Commission.

CUT WOOL FREIGHT RATES.

Reductions on carload rates on wool in grease in sacks and in bales from points on the Union Pacific system lines in Oregon, Washington and Idaho to Boston, effective

June 6, were announced May 26 by Frank W. Robinson, the system's freight traffic manager.

CARRIERS NEED BILL OF LADING.

The North Atlantic Conference, which comprises nearly all steamship lines operating out of the North Atlantic ports, has instructed all inland carriers that they will not be responsible for goods delivered without surrender of the bill of lading in the event the inland carriers issue through bills of lading on straight consignment shipments.

In the foreign trade it seems to be an accepted practice that the goods go with the bill of lading. The new through straight export bill of lading requires delivery of the goods to the consignee without requiring the surrender of the bill of lading, and it seems that this causes some trouble on the other side where the deliveries have been made without surrender of the bill of lading, and later the bill of lading has been presented by another party demanding the goods.

The laws of foreign countries are in some respect at variance with ours relative to bills of lading and the carriers seem to be in doubt as to their legal standing under these conditions, and therefore are insisting that all shipments be forwarded on the 'order-notify' form.

ADJUSTING HOURS FOR EMPLOYEES.

In order to increase the earnings of packinghouse workers in Chicago plants through equalization of the amount of labor done from day to day by evening up the rush and slack periods, Armour & Company, Swift & Company and Morris & Company have readjusted working hours so that men can work 9 and 10 hours of certain days at regular rates. In this way it is not necessary for the companies to put on extra men after the daily 8 hours' work, nor for the regular employees to forego extra pay. The readjustment was referred to the assemblies of employees and was approved by them.

The aim of the readjustment has been summed up by John Calder, manager of the Industrial Relations Department of Swift & Company as follows:

"There has been no change in the standard eight-hour day but the irregularity of livestock caused several of our gangs to ask that they be allowed to work the 9th and 10th hours of certain days at regular rates so they could more nearly average a full forty-eight hour week.

"The matter was worked out by the members of the plant assembly so that employees in the Chicago plant, when there are sufficient livestock supplies, may now work ten hours in a day, but not to exceed fifty-five hours in any one week at regular rates, without penalty over-time pay.

"It is the company policy to work as near the eight-hour day and the forty-eight hour week as the peculiar conditions of the business will permit. There was so little flexibility between the guaranteed weekly minimum pay of forty per week and the forty-eight hour week, that it resulted in large payments on the forty-hour guarantee for which no work was done.

"The revision will permit certain gangs which worked largely on broken time to average more nearly the forty-eight hour week than heretofore and thus help them increase their earnings."

Industrial Relations

Under this heading will appear from week to week interesting information concerning the relations of employer and employee in the meat packing industry. The Committee on Industrial Relations of the Institute of American Meat Packers is actively at work in this field, and will be glad to receive suggestions or inquiries from packers and others. Communications should be addressed to the Institute at 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

VALUE OF PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

In a recent issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER there was pointed out the importance of the selection and placement of employees in building up a sound organization in any packing company. The wise selection of employees rests in large part upon the assurance of proper physical condition to engage in such a vital industry as meat packing. And in doing the selecting from a physical point of view there are many matters to consider.

The gist of the problem is summed up by the Committee on Industrial Relations of the Institute of American Meat Packers as follows:

Physical examinations as an entrance requirement to industry have, in the last few years, become quite common. The old basis of employing a man dependent upon his skill, experience and education without regard to his physical condition, was one which was wasteful and dangerous to the employee, the employer and the public.

In an industry which is handling food and food products, the manufacturer should be in a position to guarantee to the public that the food has not been handled by any person whose physical condition might in any way contaminate it. Several states now require, by law, physical examination of food workers and it is likely that more states will follow this idea.

The packer who voluntarily makes this arrangement is just one step ahead of legislation. Physical examinations also protect the employee in giving him information as to his exact physical condition which put him in position to ward off the encroachment of disease and also assure him of being placed in a position for which he is physically suited and one in which he will not be endangered by doing work which is beyond his capacity.

From the standpoint of the employer, a physical examination is of great value in making sure that the working force is efficient and safe. In view of existing workmen's compensation laws, an employer should know the exact condition of his employees when he puts them on his pay-roll. This obviates the possibility of a man foisting pre-existing disabilities upon the employer as the result of injury. Many claims of this kind can be absolutely prevented by a thorough physical examination.

As time goes along physical examination is destined to be looked upon more and more as an absolute essential in any well regulated industrial organization. More emphasis will be laid upon the grading of workers as to their physical fitness to perform the work of the particular job for which they are hired and as we have previously pointed out, it is our belief, from the standpoint of the public, that in the packing industry we are just one step in advance of legislation by insisting upon physical examinations of employees.

What do hams and bellies gain in weight in sweet pickle cure? How long does it take? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

GERMAN RESTRICTIONS ON MEAT IMPORTS

War Brought Modifications in Fresh and Frozen Meats

Fresh and frozen meat is now allowed to be imported into Germany in whole carcasses, and cattle and hogs also, in case the carcass is divided into halves, according to recent modifications in the German inspection law. Pickled meats and smoked meats can be imported only when the pieces do not weigh more than 8.8 pounds, except in the case of hams, bacon and sausage casings, which have no such weight limit. Pickled and salted internal offals may be imported on certain conditions. These modifications have been summarized in a report of E. C. Squire, special representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the following statement:

The law of 1900, designed for the purpose of making Germany as nearly as possible a self-supporting nation with regard to meats and some other commodities, forbade the importation of fresh and frozen meats. This law has never been repealed, but due to post-war shortages several modifications have been made in the form of this law, and the importation of fresh and frozen meats is now somewhat easier. The principal restrictions in effect at the present time are as follows:

1. Fresh and frozen meat may be imported into the interior from the German

frontier only in whole carcasses. In case of horned cattle and pigs, however, the carcass may be divided into halves, but this exception does not apply to calves.

2. Pickled meat may be imported only when the weight of each piece is not less than 4 kgs. (8.8 lbs.). This weight limit does not apply in the case of hams, bacon and sausage casings.

3. Restrictions on smoked meat are the same as those on pickled meat.

It is not necessary that the breast, stomach, lungs, heart, kidneys, and, in the case of cows, the udder, be left attached naturally to the carcass, and recently it has been made permissible to import such internal offals in a frozen state. The importation of pickled and salted internal offals is permitted, but the permission is granted only—

1. When they are imported whole;

2. When these organs can be submitted separately to the meat inspection authorities, that is, when each package contains only one kind of these parts.

A recent concession now permits the importation of frozen bacon such as fat backs. The importation of frozen pigs is permissible as they are treated as fresh pigs by the meat inspection authorities. Such products as skin, feet, ears, mouth, lips, sinews and head meat are not permitted to be imported at the present time.

DUTCH IMPORT AND EXPORT MEAT TRADE

Big Pork Production Interfered with Normal Trade

By George E. Anderson, United States Consul-General, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—In recent issues THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has published articles on various phases of the meat situation in Europe by special representatives of the U. S. Department of Commerce. One of these, by Dr. Alfred P. Dennis, dealt with the subject of "American Meats in British Markets," and another took up the matter of "French Markets for U. S. Hog Products." The present article considers the question of the Dutch trade in pork products, which is very timely, since Holland is a competitor of America in fresh pork in British markets.)

There are some features of the import and export trade of The Netherlands in meats, both fresh and cured, which are difficult of explanation. In 1921 Holland imported meats of all kinds to the amount of 40,954 tons with a value of \$11,676,953, as compared with 26,109 tons with a value of \$9,541,623 in 1920. It exported meats of all kinds to the amount of 48,481 metric tons valued at \$20,540,774, as compared with exports of 16,255 metric tons valued at \$6,129,149 in 1920.

At the same time the prices of meats, especially fresh meats, in Holland during the year were so high that a large portion of the imports of fresh meat have been made by or under the supervision and control of various municipalities in the country, which have thus made an effort to secure food for the people at a living rate.

In general, Holland's meat trade can be based upon the general proposition that the country imports cured meats, especially ham and bacon, of second or inferior quantity for food for its people, while at the same time it is exporting first class meats, especially fresh meats, for sale abroad. There is no question, also, that the trade is so controlled by Dutch meat producers, that the local prices are held high artificially, while the excess of pro-

duction over the actual consumption of the people is exported pretty much for what it will bring.

Pork Interfered with Normal.

The normal course of the trade the past year has been interfered with somewhat by the extraordinary development of Holland's pork production and by the unusual imports of fresh and frozen meats to compete with unnaturally high local beef. The general situation has been fostered largely by the prejudice of Dutch people in favor of the Dutch product, which often is of very inferior quality compared with the imported goods. This prejudice is fostered and protected by Dutch laws and regulations, which require that imported meats and all similar products shall not be offered for sale in Dutch retail markets without being clearly labeled as imported with the origin indicated.

The United States is especially interested in Dutch imports of ham and bacon. These imports fell off greatly during 1921 compared with the previous year, apparently largely as a result of the increased production of such meats in Holland. On the other hand, imports of fresh meats, particularly frozen meats from the Argentine and Australia by way of Great Britain, greatly increased for the reason above indicated.

Dutch Imports of Meats.

The imports of all kinds of meat during the year were as follows:

From:	1920—		1921—	
	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.
Fresh Beef:				
German .....	.....	.....	519	\$ 181,220
Belgium .....	.....	.....	570	291,046
Great Britain .....	.....	.....	83	33,876
Denmark and Iceland .....	.....	.....	2,919	1,126,589
All other countries	6	\$ 3,505	435	206,377
	6	3,505	4,726	\$ 1,839,108
All Other Fresh Meat:				
Great Britain	561	\$ 105,873	1,635	\$ 273,294
Other countries	1	467	109	29,513
	562	\$ 106,346	1,744	\$ 302,807

Frozen Beef:				
Great Britain	1,862	\$ 721,861	5,766	\$ 1,614,081
United States	270	103,201	984	267,460
Denmark .....	.....	.....	488	204,571
Argentina	4,000	1,837,958	14,784	4,458,652
Other countries	3	1,115	467	147,621
	6,753	\$2,664,075	22,489	\$ 6,602,394

All Other Frozen Meat:				
All countries	127	\$ 54,625	107	\$ 35,513
Salted Pork and Bacon:				
Great Britain	111	\$ 46,443	27	\$ 13,144
United States	404	125,604	466	115,804
Other countries	116	55,539	123	22,093
	631	\$ 207,586	616	\$ 151,731

Salted Beef:				
United States	32	\$ 8,559	86	\$ 15,287
Argentina	13	4,701	.....	.....
Other countries	8	3,936	20	8,048
	53	\$ 17,196	106	\$ 23,335

Horse Flesh:				
Great Britain	616	\$ 110,631	577	\$ 114,976
United States	110	18,003	242	48,294
Other countries	46	13,593	48	13,241
	772	\$ 142,227	867	\$ 176,511

Dried and Smoked Pork and Bacon:				
United States	15,898	\$5,968,290	9,508	\$ 2,303,333
Great Britain	540	205,856	67	14,234
Belgium	209	84,747	234	82,393
Other countries	116	43,138	42	11,381
	16,763	\$6,302,031	9,851	\$ 2,411,441

All other meats:	3	\$ 1,044	9	\$ 1,446
Offals:				
Great Britain	47	\$ 6,076	21	\$ 2,379
United States	375	35,428	327	27,439
Other countries	17	1,693	91	12,849
	439	\$ 43,197	439	\$ 42,667

Grand total 26,109 \$9,541,632 40,954 \$11,676,953

The decreases to be noted in the imports, therefore, have been especially hard on

(Continued on page 38.)

FUTURE TRADING IN BEEF.

A plan to inaugurate trading in futures in cattle and beef in the markets of Argentina has been referred to in a previous issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. This plan was given its first try-out this week, and in a cable to the Chicago Tribune J. W. White reports that after studying the first day's trading, it was the almost unanimous opinion today that the developments so far do not indicate success for the venture.

The first operation was the sale of 100 steers, packers' type, for August delivery, at 24½ paper centavos a pound dressed.

Simultaneously the Buenos Aires cattle market opened with record offerings for immediate delivery. The price realized was 20 centavos a pound. The packers do not see anything to justify the hope for a rising market in August.

Packers argue that whereas the cereal futures serve a real purpose by protecting millers and others against the market changing while cargoes are afloat, meat trading does not offer a similar program. Whereas packers often would be willing to sell against a floating market, buyers would bite only once.

The packers are unanimous in the opinion that they are never likely to buy Argentine cattle more than two weeks before delivery. As futures trading must terminate sometime in the actual delivery of at least some of the cattle to actual buyers, it is believed that the innovation will fall of its own weight because of the impossibility of finding buyers to whom to deliver.

Whereas cereals can be put in warehouses, meat can be stored only when it is refrigerated or canned, and therefore it requires special plants possessed only by the packers, and they are not interested in the trading in futures. Grain futures are successful because the biggest manufacturers and exporters are continually operating on the futures market.

PRESENT STATUS OF MARGARIN IN NUTRITION

Outlook of Margarin Industry from the Vitamine Standpoint

By Dr. Casimir Funk, Associate in Biological Chemistry, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Recent developments in vitamine investigation are of special interest to margarin manufacturers, and the latest results have been summarized in a paper read by Dr. Casimir Funk, the discoverer and an authority on vitamins, before the recent convention of the Institute of Margarin Manufacturers at Detroit, Mich. This paper, embodying conclusions which have never hitherto been published, is printed in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER for the benefit of all who wish to keep abreast of progress in this vitamine study.)

During the eleven years in which I have been engaged in research, mostly in the field of vitamins, this is the first occasion that I have addressed a gathering of business men of one of the great food industries on some of the problems of development and production. This occasion augurs well for closer co-operation between the practical business man representing industry, and the food industry, essentially chemical, in particular on the one hand, and the laboratory man, who can help the former and from whom he can learn a great deal himself on the other hand.

Of late the margarin industry is distinctly in the vitamine "phase." Being myself a good deal responsible for the development of this branch of nutrition, I am anxious to see what can be done to overcome the difficulties which have just recently arisen, and to consider to what degree the criticisms directed against the use of margarin and allied products are justified.

Competition Confronting Margarin.

The product of the margarin industry, I understand, is confronted with the competition of the butter producers. The butter manufacturer claims that his product is superior to margarin on account of the nature of its primary product being less refined and containing certain elements of nutrition to be referred to later.

The development of our knowledge of vitamins has had one undesirable effect, viz.: it has enabled a certain school of nutrition to emphasize the value of natural foods, which has found, of course, willing followers among food producers who are more than willing to exploit these ideas to their best advantage. The producers of natural foods avail themselves of class legislation, which would permanently cripple and even annihilate the industry of artificially compounded foodstuffs.

The idea that we cannot improve food as provided for us by nature is entirely wrong and reminds one of the idea, rampant in the first part of the 19th century, that the laboratory would never be able to duplicate organic products as elaborated by nature in the plant and animal cells. The word "never" does not exist in science; as early as 1827 Wohler synthesized urea, the first natural product made artificially in the laboratory. Since then hundreds of such products have sprung from this fecund source and have proved identical in every respect with the products elaborated by the cell.

Can Improve on Natural Fats.

The same situation applies to our fats. With increasing knowledge of our nutritive wants, and data being collected with marvelous speed, there is no reason why we

cannot compound food mixtures superior in nutritive value to the products provided for us by nature. You see a very similar situation in the skimmed-milk industry. Its products were fought by the milk producers on very much the same ground as the butter producers fought margarin, viz.: the deficiency of vitamine A.

After much effort was spent by the adversaries of the skimmed-milk compounds, a product appeared on the market which contained a certain proportion of cod liver oil. This product has been tested successfully on a number of infants and can be made richer in vitamine A than original milk. Inasmuch as legislation could not debar such a product on the ground of deficiency in vitamine A, the adversaries of skimmed-milk products will be compelled to find other reasons for its prohibition. If I am not wrong, all the skimmed-milk compounds will be modified in the future in some similar way.

This, it seems to me, indicates clearly a future tendency of the margarin industry. Unfortunately in the margarin field direct-feeding experiments are scant, and those bearing upon the vitamine content practically absent. This is why I shall have to limit myself to somewhat indirect conclusions, based on analogous experimental work.

Margarin as a Fat Component.

Whatever may be the source of margarin, its utilization in the body, i. e., its caloric value, is equal to that of butter in the physiology of nutrition. We have been unable to detect any difference between the various fats in this respect with margarin in particular. Whether the raw materials of margarin are of plant or animal origin, we are not dealing with fats foreign to the body, for the same fats are a part of our regular diet. Their fate in the body is the same. They are partly split by the pancreatic ferment, steapsin, into their components, glycerol, and fatty acids, soaps which are reabsorbed by the intestinal wall in the form of, and which form largely, the tri-glycerides, which can be used or stored up by the body.

The chemical nature of the various fatty acids derived from margarins, or butter, gives us no reason to believe in any real difference as to their utilization by the body. As a matter of fact, all the edible fats, including margarin, have the same co-efficiency of digestibility, viz., 87-98 per cent, and yield on combustion the same amount of calories.

One of the latest text books on dietetics, that by Van Noorden and Salomon, says that margarin, when prepared in the proper way and from sound ingredients, can be used in place of butter. We see from the few words just noted, therefore, that nobody can claim any nutritional difference between margarin and butter from the point of view of its fat nature alone.

All criticisms directed against margarin as a food originated from the results of vitamine research, and it is this aspect of the problem that I wish to emphasize here. The new developments of vitamine research are too well known to be dwelt upon here. I shall restrict myself, therefore, to the vitamine associated with fats, viz., vitamine A, and which has a direct connection with the production and distribution problems of the margarin manufacturers.

Distribution of Vitamine A.

Knowledge of vitamine A has many new and recent developments. Shortly after I had assumed theoretically the existence of a specific antirachitic vitamine in cod liver oil, McCollum, with his collaborators,

and simultaneously Osborne and Mendel demonstrated the existence of a vitamine associated with fats, which plays an important role in the nutrition of certain animals, and, presumably, also of man. I say here expressly "certain animals," as recently I have been able to keep adult pigeons for 140 days on a diet free from this vitamine.

First, it was assumed that vitamine A was associated only with animal fats, particularly butter, egg yolk and cod liver oil, but lately its presence has been demonstrated in a number of plant products, especially green vegetables and also some seeds and roots.

Vitamine A has been found to be much more widely distributed than was at first surmised. So much so, that in our experimental work we must take great care to free the diets from this admixture. This is done usually by a combination of extraction with fat solvents, and submission to the action of air, oxidation, at a high temperature.

Even with these precautions the reports from the various laboratories are far from consistent. Some experimenters, Drummond and collaborators, report that on carefully purified diets young rats stopped growing after ten days, whereas Miss Paton and myself are unable to arrest growth completely even after two months and longer.

It seems not impossible that besides the variations in the laboratory conditions, various breeds of rats show differences in their vitamine A requirements. As regards the absolute requirements of a rate for vitamine A, we are not informed. It is assumed, however, that 5 per cent of butter in a diet is sufficient, and as a rat of 50-60 grams' weight consumes about 5-6 grams of a standard synthetic fat, this means an equivalent of .25-30 grams of butter a day.

Child Vitamine A Requirements.

Similarly, according to Zilva and Miura, the requirements of a rat in terms of cod liver oil vary between 1.7-5 mg. per day. This means that cod liver oil on an average is 100 times as potent as butter. Let us see what this would mean as calculated for a two-year-old child, 11 kilograms.

This would mean 46 grams a day in terms of butter, and .36 grams in terms of cod liver oil. Judging from the amount of butter or cream in its diet, a child of two years gets not far from this amount. With rats, the vitamine requirements as regards vitamine A have been found to be materially smaller when the rats approach maturity. From analogy we must surmise that the same facts apply to adult man.

We are entirely in the dark as to what role vitamine A plays in the animal economy. We know that in its absence certain young animals at least cease to grow, but a lack of any essential constituent of food causes a similar result. We know that resistance to infections, particularly of the respiratory organs, is diminished, but this might not be specific for vitamine A. We know only of one apparently specific connection, and that is the occurrence of ophthalmia (xerophthalmia) following vitamine A deficiency. This is an eye infection which I will describe a little more in detail.

Ophthalmia and Vitamine A.

This condition has been described in a number of laboratory animals, and also in children, when placed on a diet deficient in vitamine A. First regarded as a deficiency disease, in the same sense as beriberi and scurvy, it doubtless ultimately will be proven to be an unspecific infection of the eyelids and cornea, a sequence of deficiency in vitamine A.

What the real connection is between these two phenomena is still unknown; it seems to us that the etiology of ophthalmia requires a good deal of further study,

(Continued on page 31.)

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TRADE GLEANINGS

The West Liberty Stock Yards Co., West Liberty, O., have begun operations recently.

The Field Packing Co., Owensboro, Ky., will shortly erect a new plant and install machinery.

The Cudahy Packing Company has opened its new branch headquarters at Topeka, Kans.

The Pepin Packing Co., Winona, Minn., will build an addition to their plant to cost about \$50,000.

The tannery of F. W. Kraft & Sons, Bronxville, N. Y., was recently destroyed at a loss of \$100,000.

The Arizona Packing Co., Phoenix, Ariz., will shortly enlarge its plant to take care of the supply of locally grown hogs.

The Ohio Provision Co., West 61st street and Clark avenue, Cleveland, O., will shortly erect a new boiler house to cost about \$40,000.

W. G. Eckhardt of DeKalb, Ill., is reported to have undertaken the refinancing of the Equity Co-operative Packing Co., Fargo, N. D.

The East End Provision Co., Wheeling, W. Va., recently sustained the loss by fire of its meat and cutting house at a loss of about \$20,000.

The Nelson Motor, Fuel & Fertilizer Co., Tampa, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 by C. W. Nelson, Bert M. Banker and Paul S. Maxwell.

N. P. Anderson has bought the plant of the Liberty Cotton Oil Co., at Texarkana, Tex., and a new company will be organized for the operation of the mill.

The Schalker Packing Co., Leavenworth, Kans., is going to build a large addition to its packing plant and will install machinery for a capacity of 3,000 hogs per week.

The Katz & Horne Packing Co., is the name that will be taken by the R. N. Katz Packing Co., St. Paul, Minn., when the new plant to cost about \$250,000 is erected. R. N. Katz has formed a partnership with L. D. Horne, resulting in the new firm name.

The Confederated Home Abattoirs Corporation will shortly erect a packing plant at Schenectady, N. Y., which will cost about \$750,000, and they have plans for a new plant also at Portland, Me.

GEHBARD, VETERAN PACKER, DIES.

Henry Gebhard, veteran meat packer and livestock producer of Denver, Colo., died recently at his home in that city after an illness of three weeks. He had been identified with the development of the meat and livestock industry in that part of the country for half a century.

Mr. Gebhard was born at Baden, Germany, February 12, 1846. He came to this country at an early age. In 1869 he settled in Colorado, taking up the occupation of a butcher at Central City during the days of the mining boom. Seeing the possibilities of stock raising on the broad plains, he moved to eastern Colorado. The Gebhard cattle herds grew and multiplied on the rich grasses of the prairie country surrounding Deer Trail.

Mr. Gebhard established a packing business in Denver in 1890 and in that quarter became an important figure in the industry which has grown up there. The Colorado Packing & Provision Company, which he established, was sold a few years ago to Armour & Company and formed the nucleus of the present plant.

For several years Mr. Gebhard was vice-president of the Stock Yards National Bank and a director in the Denver National Bank. He is survived by Mrs. Gebhard, three sons and two daughters. Charles A. Gebhard, Mr. Gebhard's eldest son, died three years ago in the height of his career as manager of the Armour plant at Denver.

ST. PAUL RULES STOP HOG LOSS.

To prevent the bruising of hogs while being unloaded at the South St. Paul stockyards, sorted, or being driven about the yards, the South St. Paul Live Stock Exchange, through a special committee,

has urged livestock commission men and all others handling hogs to use every precaution embodied in a set of rules drawn up by the committee in a report to the exchange. This report followed a recent demonstration of losses through bruising which was given at one of the packing plants. In the demonstration nearly two tons of pork cuts were sorted out as bruised from one day's kill of about 3,500 hogs.

The rules proposed by the committee which was composed of F. S. Page, commission man, T. A. English and W. H. Penrose, buyers for Armour & Company and Swift & Company respectively, are as follows:

"All employes working in the hog division shall not be permitted to use anything to drive hogs with except 'slap-jacks.'

"All salesmen and others who sort hogs shall not be permitted to strike or poke hogs on any part of the body with canes or sorting poles."

In addition the committee recommended all livestock shippers use more care in loading hogs at shipping points and co-operate in every way possible in eliminating bruising through rough handling of hogs."

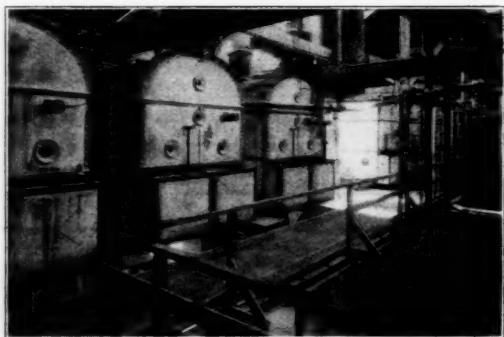
MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent inspection changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry as follows:

Meat Inspection Inaugurated.—Kingan Provision Co., 1121 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; The College Inn Food Products Co., 125 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.; *John H. Bare, Rachel street and Henshaw avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio; Kuhlemann Co., 2961 Frederick road, Baltimore, Md.; *Cotton States Serum Co., Franklin and Jefferson streets, Grenada, Miss.

Meat Inspection Withdrawn.—*Swift & Co. and Andalusia Packing Co., Andalusia, Ala.; Wilson & Co., Rockford, Ill.; Mayer Meat Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; R. J. Workman Co. and Goetjen & Workman, San Francisco, Cal.; Oxo Limited, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Creelman & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Baltimore Lard Compound Co., Baltimore, Md.; *Sioux Valley Packing Co., Watertown, S. D.; *United Meat Co., Portland, Ore.

*Conducts slaughtering.



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New York City.

Reduced Freight Rates

Now that copies of the Interstate Com-
merce Commission's decision in the re-
duced rate case are available, it is becom-
ing more apparent that we are actually
and happily on the road to "normalcy."
The decision points the way, and it is
doubtful if any carrier will seriously ob-
ject to carrying out the mandates.

The packing industry has been hard hit,
and was in need of relief of this kind.
This experiment in rate changing has
shown conclusively that rate relations ex-
isting over a considerable period of time
cannot be disturbed without seriously
handicapping or crippling the whole ma-
chinery of distribution.

Beginning with the increase authorized
by the Director General of Railroads in
1918, and continuing through subsequent
advances and reductions, there was a con-
stant discrimination against meat rates in
favor of the rates on livestock. The reason
is clearly apparent, for the organized
farmer is a livestock shipper, and is also
a recognized political power. Under such
a condition little consideration was given
to the packer's needs.

The first recognition from the producers
that all was not well came from the Amer-
ican National Live Stock Association,
which instructed its counsel to proceed
in an endeavor to get a reduction in meat
rates, since they were convinced that the
producer was one of the real parties at in-
terest. The decision granting the reduction
is an answer to their appeal.

There is ample room in this great indus-
try for the Western packer, the Eastern
packer, and the Central packer. Under
the old adjustment of rates there was a
recognized relationship which permitted
each to do business in his chosen territory
in fair competition with outside products.
That was as it should be. The principal
complaint of the packer has not been on
the rates per se, but on the destroyed
relationship in rates.

The Commission is on record in that it
recognizes the serious handicap, and its
suggestion that carriers revise the rates
will doubtless result in material relief to
all concerned. This will aid in the pack-
ing industry struggle to get back to nor-
mal conditions.

National Meat Board Financed

The National Livestock and Meat Board
is now getting a good start in its work of
carrying out the meat campaign planned
at the inception of the board last winter.
Much of the preliminary work of organiz-
ing has been thought out, and the plan for
providing in the easiest way possible the
initial funds for the board's program has

reached a point where all the national
organizations, whose support was neces-
sary for putting the plan into effect, have
heartily endorsed the methods of raising
the funds. The last body to do so is the
National Live Stock Exchange, whose
members at their recent convention in
Kansas City unanimously endorsed the
plan whereby collection of 5 cents per car
of livestock from both shippers and buyers
is to supply the necessary funds.

This is a matter of very great impor-
tance, for the success of the whole plan
of co-operation between producers, com-
mission men, packers and retailers of
meat to increase the demand for meat and
educate the public to the value of meat
in the diet depends upon getting the
money necessary. While a considerable
amount of money is to be raised, the pro-
moters of the plan hit upon a way to get
it with the least amount of burden to any-
one, and at the same time providing for
an easy and simple collection system. Both
were important in assuring the future for
the meat board.

This is only a beginning, for the sum
raised by the collection of five cents on
each car of livestock from the shipper and
a like amount from the buyer is naturally
inadequate for a thorough national ad-
vertising publicity and educational cam-
paign. But by using the voluntary efforts
of all existing organizations, such as the
livestock producers' organizations, the
meat councils, meat retailers' associations,
the Institute of American Meat Packers,
local livestock exchanges, farm bureau
federations and all government agencies
related to the field, a program of really
vast proportions can be carried out.

The scope of this important work was
summed up in an excellent way by Secre-
tary W. J. Carmichael of the National
Livestock and Meat Board as follows:
"This campaign will mean an added
volume of business for everyone in the
whole meat industry. For the first time,
at least in recent years, the producer of
livestock realizes the importance of creat-
ing a market for his product even after it
leaves his hands. Heretofore he has gen-
erally been content to sell to others and
forget thereafter that his future trade was
entirely dependent upon the other fellow
clearing the decks of commerce for him
and being ready to take the next crop he
raised."

Now, with every element in the meat
industry realizing the rewards of co-opera-
tion, and the financing of an able plan of
co-operation endorsed by all the national
organizations concerned, the next step is
to see that the plan is put into action with-
out delay. It has the good wishes and sup-
port of all.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

TROUBLE WITH STEAM LARD.

A packer who has been having trouble with his steam lard wanted to know what was the cause for his lard becoming rancid in storage. Inquiries were made by the Packers' Service Bureau of many packers concerning their experiences along this line.

The replies show that one of the principal reasons why this lard turned rancid is that the packer did not handle his lard fresh enough. In other words, he would kill one day, throw a lot of fats into a rendering tank, and then not start cooking until the next day. The fatty acids produced while the fats lay in the tank for a day would naturally have a tendency to turn the lard rancid in storage.

This and other suggestions which have been made in response to this inquiry are of interest to packers and lard renderers. The report of the Packers' Service Bureau says:

From a packer in Canada we received the following: "The first serious problem is, how is he chilling his fats when he keeps them in the cooler? All leaf lard must be hung on hooks, two pieces to one hook; the rest of his fats carefully spread out no more than three inches deep on galvanized tins. He should not at any time keep raw fats in the tank, as if the fats have gone off a little bit there is no chance of inspecting same before parboiling.

"The next item in my experience is the cooking of his tanks. Make certain that he has forty pounds live steam pressure and cook for six hours, being very careful in drawing off the lard, and also see that no water is left in the receiver when drying same. One more item which might be drawn to his attention is to see that his hogs when leaving the killing floor are properly chilled; this also is a big factor in the producing of lard."

A Washington packer submits the following: "I don't think our friend is handling his lard just right, and his trouble may be attributed to the following causes: Leaving tank water in his lard when drying off; not heating it to a high enough temperature when drying his product; leaving his fats lay around too long before rendering; in storing products, cooler should be not much higher than 40 degrees Fahr. As a rule open kettle rendered lard will keep as long as steam lard."

Another packer writes: "In the first

place I think you make a mistake by letting your lard remain two days in the kettle before cooking, because it becomes sticky if not in the cooler."

A suggestion from another packer: "To let fat stand in the tank twenty-four hours before cooking is perhaps the most efficient method for making rancid lard. If the fats are kept in the cooler without being well spread this will also have a tendency to make trouble when the fats are rendered. In regard to rancidity between kettle rendered and prime steam lard, we find that the kettle rendered stands up better as a general thing, but if all the moisture is taken out of the prime steam, we have never had any difficulty with rancidity."

A large packer in Illinois gives the following solution: "It goes without saying that the most prolific source of trouble in the way of rancidity in lard is occasioned by its contact with the air. Some years ago a warehouse which had been used for the storage of lard here passed into other hands and into other control, and after a very considerable length of time, as we remember several years, two tierces of lard were found stored away in a corner. These tierces, upon being opened, were found to be perfectly sound and sweet. In this case the lard was in an air-tight package and was stored in a room of suitable temperature. That the temperature had been evenly maintained during this long period was evidenced by the fact that the lard, as above stated, was in perfect condition.

"It is possible that your correspondent does not transfer the lard after its manufacture promptly into an air-tight package. In other words, it may be allowed to stand for a considerable length of time in an open tank or cooler. The question of temperature would also be a vital one in such a case."

A packer in Minnesota reports: "We think most likely the trouble is that this packer is not cooking his prime steam lard thoroughly. If it is not cooked thoroughly and kept for five months' time it would develop the condition that he claims to be having. Time of cooking will, of course, depend on his steam pressure and the kind of fats he is using in order to get a good high steam flavor. He should also try and avoid letting his fats lay in the tank for 24 hours before cooking. This is probably where his rancidity starts."

From a Missouri packer came the following: "If he uses nothing but the best back fat trimmings and leaf lard it seems as though this should go straight to the open kettle and not be steamed at all. It might be also that he permits his lard to become old before rendering. But it seems to us a waste of time and sacrifice of quality to use this choice lard for a steam lard and then put it into a tank to dry it out."

Another suggestion from a packer is: "Perhaps there has been some carelessness in drawing lard from the tank. Tank-

men at times are careless when raising lard with water, and more or less tankage passes out with the lard. Then again, the receiving tank should be kept thoroughly clean and the bottom should be removed promptly each day. Carrying raw fat in a cooler at proper temperature is O. K., but it is bad practice to let it remain in the tank for a period of 24 hours before cooking. Prime steam lard will hold up almost indefinitely if properly cooked and handled. It will hold up much longer than kettle rendered product."

Another packer writes: "If hog fat of any kind is left outside cooler for 24 hours (unless in a freezing temperature) it is fit only for soap grease. Prime steam lard, if cooked properly and no tank water allowed to get into it in running it off, should keep in a moderately cool place for at least eight months. The writer has kept it here in a warm country for one year without any refrigeration, just an ordinary cellar, and it was perfectly sweet when opened. Prime steam lard has better keeping qualities than open kettle rendered lard. The thing is cook it thoroughly and keep all packages (tierces) air-tight. Render each day."

From a Washington packer came the following: "Think only one way to correct this evil, and that is to finish lard in cooking tank. In other words, if lard is properly cooked in tank and not drawn off before properly settled, and also not drawn off too closely so that tank water is drawn with lard, there will be no need of drying coils in receiving tank. It is the second heating to dry lard that causes it to become rancid quickly. When holding fats a day or two, this should be done in cellar, not in tank. If absolutely necessary to hold in tank, be sure and have steam enough turned on to keep hot."

BEST SMOKEHOUSE TEMPERATURES.

An Eastern sausage manufacturer has made the following inquiry:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

Will you please advise us at what temperature we should keep our smokehouses for smoking frankfurters, bologna and pressed ham?

To this question the Committee on Packerhouse Practice has replied as follows:

The temperatures maintained in the sausage smokehouses will no doubt vary a great deal at the various establishments.

We believe, however, as a general rule, that most manufacturers will place the sausage in the house when a temperature of around 110 to 115 degrees has been obtained, and then gradually increase the temperature to 130 to 140 degrees, depending to some extent on the kind of sausage.

Are you taking advantage of the service available on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Refer all questions on any feature of packerhouse practice to this department.

F. C. ROGERS
BROKER

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces.
pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Cash Trade Quiet—Hog Receipts Fair— Hogs Fairly Steady—European Demand Moderate—Speculative Interest Small.

Interest in hog products in the West has continued extremely limited the past week, and in the absence of any important cash trade, prices in the provision market have been about steady. The May deliveries passed out mildly, excepting May pork which advanced approximately \$2.50 the last few days, to a level that compared favorably with cash pork quotations in Chicago. The movement of hogs was comparatively liberal, but on whole hog receipts are not heavy, and although hog prices moved up and down within a comparatively small range, there were no signs of any material weakness in the hog situation.

There is a tendency to look for larger receipts due to the disappointing movement during the spring, and owing to the fact that planting of corn has been pretty well completed which will give the farmer more time to market his other commodities. Notwithstanding this, the packing of hogs at Chicago for the summer season to date, is only slightly larger than a year ago, while the receipts of hogs at the leading Western markets for the week ended May 27 were 611,000, against 514,000 the previous week, and 596,000 the same week in 1921. Since March 1st receipts have been about 6,428,000 against 6,402,000 the same time last year.

Look for Smaller Lard Output.

Domestic lard demand is fair, and there is quite a little business already contracted for, and being done daily, in fresh meats and other such cuts which, it is contended, will ultimately be at the expense of the lard packer, and which, it is figured, will mean a smaller output of lard than the trade in general has been counting upon.

At the same time, those in a position to see the situation clearly, anticipate a

broadening in the lard demand, rather than a falling off, owing to the continued high prices of cottonseed oil relatively, and owing to the present cotton crop reports, which at the best are forecasting a cotton crop out turn at the present time of only 10,500,000 bales, which would again assure a rather small cottonseed oil crush, and which would act as a stabilizer to cotton oil prices notwithstanding the developments in lard and other greases. In cash oil circles, reports as to business are pessimistic, and it is freely stated that this is due to the fact that pure lard is commanding the trade at the present time, and cash oil men are all at sea as to why the lard market has not responded more fully to the situation.

Lard stocks are increasing very slowly, and while it is expected that the supplies will show a further increase in the Chicago monthly stock statement, there are, practically, only a few who look for any burdensome accumulation for some time to come. The stocks the country over are small compared with those of the past few years, and should the hog run to market suddenly fall off, or the demand for cuts that keeps lard out of the making continue, a cash position of strength could easily develop.

Sentiment, however, is mixed and as the supplies of hogs in the country are liberal, it is felt that the maintenance of the present hog level, or any further advance will tend to bring out more than the usual seasonal amounts from the raiser.

Export Markets Steady.

Export interest has been conspicuous by its smallness, and this is being reflected somewhat by the lighter shipments abroad. However, the foreign markets have been quite steady, and some interests report a moderate but steady demand from the other side, as well as reporting that the foreign stocks are being gradually reduced and will need replenishing in the near future.

Arrival of Argentine meats at New York is beginning to attract some attention, and it is interesting to note that a steamer arrived at New York recently with a consignment of 3,500 carcasses of frozen Ar-

gentine mutton, weighing 186,356 lbs.; 14,500 carcasses frozen Argentine lamb, weighing 543,367 lbs., and 453 bags of beef tenderloins weighing 45,486 lbs.

The following table gives the weekly average prices at Chicago, for good native beef cattle, hogs, aged sheep, and fat lambs:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending May 27.	\$10.50	\$ 8.35	\$ 7.35	\$12.60
Previous week.....	10.70	8.25	7.50	12.40
Cor. week, 1921.....	8.15	8.10	4.20	11.30
Cor. week, 1920.....	14.40	12.10	10.80	15.75
Cor. week, 1919.....	20.25	14.15	11.05	14.95
Cor. week, 1918.....	18.65	15.25	14.50	17.50
Cor. week, 1917.....	15.60	12.00	12.75	16.15
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.65	9.65	7.55	10.00
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.60	8.00	5.65	10.25
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.15	8.40	5.35	8.00
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.60	8.15	5.35	6.90
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.54	7.80	4.90	7.70
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.10	6.05	4.05	6.20

Av. 1911 to 1921.....\$11.15 \$10.00 \$ 6.90 \$11.30

PORK—The market remained dull but firm with the futures market in the west. At New York mess was quoted at \$26.50 @27, family \$27.00@29.00, and short clears \$22.50@25.00. At Chicago mess pork was quotable at \$26.00@26.50.

LARD—Domestic and export demand remained rather quiet, and while there are occasional export sales, the total volume of business is not large at present. At New York prime western was quoted at 12.25@12.35c, middle western 12.05@12.15c, New York City 11½c nominal, refined to the continent 13.25c, South American 13.50c, and Brazil kegs 14.50c. Compound was quoted at 12¾@13c in car-lots. At Chicago regular lard in round lots was about July price, loose lard 80c under July, and leaf lard 10¼@10½c.

BEEF—The market in the east was quiet with mess at New York \$13.50@14.50, Paciet \$13.00@14.00, family, \$16.00@17.00, and extra India mess \$24.00@26.00.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Exports of lard from New York from May 1 to May 29, 1922, according to unofficial reports were 29,593,000 lbs.; tallow, 1,479,600 lbs.; greases, 1,923,400 lbs., and stearine, 502,400 lbs.

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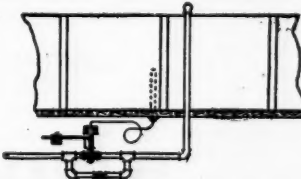
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The Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd.,
Toronto, Ont., Canada

Packinghouse By-Products Markets

Blood.

Chicago, June 1, 1922.

The market has been quiet this week and there has been very little trading. The larger packers have been offering for future and are holding to \$3.50 and 10 for prompt shipment.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground	\$3.40@3.50
Crushed and unground	3.25@3.35
Ground concentrated tankage	3.25@3.35
Unground	3.00@3.15

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

There is a sufficient demand for the various grades of raw materials suitable for feed to keep the market fairly well cleaned up, particularly in Chicago. At some outside points, stocks are accumulating.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground, 11% to 12% ammonia	\$3.10@3.25
Unground, 10 to 11% ammonia	2.85@3.00
Unground, 7 to 9% ammonia	2.50@2.75

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

There is a fair demand at prices within the range of buyers' ideas. While the fertilizer is optimistic, buyers are not inclined to raise their ideas or pay premiums now.

	Unit ammonia.
High grade, ground, 10-11% ammonia	\$2.50@2.75
Lower grade, unground, 6-9% ammonia	2.25@2.40
High grade, unground	2.35@2.50
Medium grade, unground	2.10@2.25
Low grade and country feed, unground	1.85@2.00
Hoof meal	2.15@2.25
Liquid stick	2.00@2.25
Hair tankage, dry, unground	1.25@1.50
Garbage, tankage, ground	.75@1.00

Bone Meals.

These are still scarce with a little higher tendency.

	Per ton.
Raw, bone meal	\$32.00@36.00
Steamed, ground	24.00@26.00
Steamed, unground	18.00@22.00
Grinding hoofs, pig toes, waste bones, dry	20.00@22.00

Cracklings.

The market has been steady. The Eastern markets are a little stronger, particularly pork cracklings.

	Per ton.
Pork, according to grease and quality	\$60.00@70.00
Beef, according to grease and quality	45.00@55.00

Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

For strictly glue jaw, skull and knuckle bones at the top are now \$27.50. However, for suitable grinding stocks a premium of a dollar or two can be secured.

	Per ton.
Calf stock	\$25.00@40.00
Edible pig skin strips	55.00@60.00
Rejected manufacturing bones	30.00@35.00
Horn piths	30.00@35.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	28.00@30.00
Junk and hotel kitchen bones	22.00@24.00
Hog, calf and sheep bones	24.00@26.00
Sinews, piezels and hide trimmings	19.00@21.00
Sheep trimmings	10.00@12.00

Horns, Hoofs and Mfg. Bones.

Good trading has taken place in these during the past week. Hoofs are rather scarce, as prices on hoof meal brings a better return. Therefore, most hoofs are being turned into hoof meal.

	Per ton.
No. 1 horns	\$235.00@255.00
No. 2 horns	175.00@215.00
No. 3 horns	100.00@150.00
Culls	25.00@30.00
Hoofs, black and striped	22.00@24.00
Hoofs, white	40.00@45.00
Round shin bones, unsorted, heavies	60.00@65.00
Round shin bones, unsorted, lights	50.00@55.00
Flat shin bones, unsorted, heavies	55.00@60.00
Flat shin bones, unsorted, lights	45.00@50.00
Thigh bones, unsorted, heavies	60.00@65.00
Thigh bones, unsorted, lights	45.00@50.00

Hog Hair.

The market shows no change and is very quiet at around 2c per pound for coil dried and field dried hair, winter take-off, with processed around 4c, fancy lots higher.

Pig Skin Strips.

There has been a fairly active market and a little stronger one. Tanners are paying 4 1/4 to 5c f. o. b. production points.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 1.—Quotations in green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8-10 lbs. avg., 25c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 24 1/4c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 24 1/2c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 24 1/2c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 24 3/4c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 25c. Sweet pickled, 8-10 lbs. avg., 24c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 24 1/4c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 24 1/2c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 24 1/2c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 25c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 25c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 12-14 lbs. avg., 26 1/2c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 26 1/2c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 26 1/2c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 26 1/2c; 20-22 lbs. avg., 25 1/2c; 22-24 lbs. avg., 24 1/2c; 24-26 lbs. avg., 24c; 26-28 lbs. avg., 23 1/2c; 28-30 lbs. avg., 23c. Sweet pickled, 12-14 lbs. avg., 26 1/2c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 26 1/2c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 26 1/2c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 26 1/2c; 20-22 lbs. avg., 25 1/2c; 22-24 lbs. avg., 24 1/2c; 24-26 lbs. avg., 24c; 26-28 lbs. avg., 23 1/2c; 28-30 lbs. avg., 23 1/2c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 3-5 lbs. avg., none; 4-6 lbs. avg., 14c; 6-8 lbs. avg., 13c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 12c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 11c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 11c. Sweet pickled, 4-6 lbs. avg., 13 1/4c; 6-8 lbs. avg., 12 3/4c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 12 3/4c.

11 3/4c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 11 1/2c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 11c.

Clear Bellies (square cut and seedless)—Green, 6-8 lbs. avg., 24c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 21c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 18 1/2c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 16 1/2c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 15 1/2c. Sweet pickled, 6-8 lbs. avg., 20c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 18 1/2c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 17 1/4c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 15 1/2c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 15c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, May 31, 1922.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cut in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 28c; green hams, 8-10 lbs., 27c; 10-12 lbs., 26 1/2c; 12-14 lbs., 26c; green clear bellies, 8-10 lbs., 19c; 10-12 lbs., 18c; 12-14 lbs., 17c; green rib bellies 10-12 lbs., 17c; 12-14 lbs., 16 1/2c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6-8 lbs., 16 1/2c; 8-10 lbs., 17c; 10-12 lbs., 16 1/2c; 12-14 lbs., 16c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10-12 lbs., 16c; 12-14 lbs., 15c; sweet pickled hams, 8-10 lbs., 27c; 10-12 lbs., 26 1/2c; 12-14 lbs., 26c; dressed hogs, 16 1/2c; city steam lard, 11 3/4c; compound, 13 1/4c.

Pork loins, 8-10 lbs., 23c; 10-12 lbs., 22c; 12-14 lbs., 21c; 14-16 lbs., 20c; skinned shoulders, 16c; boneless butts, 26c; Boston butts, 18c; lean trimmings, 17c; regular trimmings, 8c; spareribs, 12c; neck ribs, 5c; kidneys, 5c; livers, 3c; pig tongues, 16c; pig tails, 12c.

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending May 25, 1922, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with top prices for selects, as compared to a week and a year ago:

	Sales			Top price selects		
	Week ending May 25, 1921.	Same week ending May 18, 1921.	Week ending May 18, 1921.	Week ending May 25, 1921.	Same week ending May 18, 1921.	Week ending May 18, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	6,403	4,851	5,477	\$14.00	\$ 9.75	\$18.50
Montreal (P. St. Chs.)	2,219	1,200	1,455	14.50	11.00	14.50
Montreal (E. End)	675	786	1,043	14.50	11.00	14.50
Winnipeg	2,929	2,128	2,464	12.25	11.00	12.25
Calgary	961	570	1,404	11.50	10.50	12.25
Edmonton	1,154	398	676	11.75	10.25	12.00
Prince Albert	...	...	...	...	12.00	...
Moose Jaw	320	...	...	...	...	...

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending May 27, 1922, with comparisons:

	Week ended May 27, 1922.	Week ended May 28, 1921.	From Nov. 1, 1920 to May 27, 1922.
United Kingdom	125	100	3,076
Continent	144	...	4,220
So. and Cent. Amer.	...	295	1,037
West Indies	...	179	5,736
B. N. A. Colonies	...	250	430
Other countries	...	100	535
Total	269	924	15,634

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

	Week ended May 27, 1922.	Week ended May 28, 1921.	From Nov. 1, 1920 to May 27, 1922.
United Kingdom	9,372,000	6,000,500	224,446,000
Continent	1,215,000	1,122,000	50,431,250
So. and Cent. Amer.	...	187,462	1,008,321
West Indies	...	2,137,276	6,429,683
B. N. A. Colonies	...	48,192	61,500
Other countries	...	155,962	680,153
Total	11,088,000	9,659,522	283,057,217

LARD, LBS.

	Week ended May 27, 1922.	Week ended May 28, 1921.	From Nov. 1, 1920 to May 27, 1922.
United Kingdom	5,904,225	4,241,700	164,087,641
Continent	3,008,710	6,209,800	168,528,159
So. and Cent. Amer.	...	256,635	1,085,070
West Indies	...	3,696,890	10,231,024
B. N. A. Colonies	...	12,282	129,000
Other countries	...	11,100	523,600
Total	9,002,935	14,458,407	345,184,494

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
From—			
New York	269	2,734,000	7,664,935
Boston	...	55,000	...
Philadelphia	...	...	...
Baltimore	...	...	38,000
Montreal	...	8,299,000	1,094,000
Total, week	269	11,088,000	9,002,935
Previous week	135	8,240,750	8,274,372
Two weeks ago	170	4,923,000	12,190,073
Cor. week, 1921	924	9,659,522	14,458,407

Comparative summary of aggregate exports, in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1921, to May 27, 1922:

	1921 to 1922.	1920 to 1921.	Decrease.
Pork	3,126,800	6,350,800	3,224,000
Bacon and hams	283,057,217	325,278,416	42,221,199
Lard	345,184,494	464,361,497	119,177,003



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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—A fairly good trade has been passing in tallow with several packers absorbing offerings, but not inclined to climb for supplies. Prices were unchanged and the bulk of the sales were made on the basis of 6½¢ for extra. The buying has created a little firmer feeling and has resulted in somewhat lighter offerings. Local sentiment, however, while friendly, is not inclined to look for much of an advance at present, while at the same time it is not believed that it would be difficult to market supplies freely at the current level. At Liverpool Australian tallow has been quiet but firm with choice at 38s 6d and good mixed at 3s 6d. At London tallow auction there were 2,025 casks offered and 558 sold, prices 6d to 1s lower. At New York prime city was quoted at 5½¢ nominal; special loose 6½¢, extra 6½¢, and edible 7½¢@8¢ nominal. At Chicago, Packers' No. 1 was quoted at 6@6½¢, packers' prime 6½¢@6¾¢, and edible 7¼¢@7½¢.

OLEO STEARINE—Aside from small sales at 9½¢, the best levels of late, the market ruled dull with the undertone firm. Offerings are more strongly held, but prices have reached a level which buyers are hesitating to follow further upward. At New York oleo was quoted at 9½¢ nominal and at Chicago 8¾¢@9¢.

OLEO OIL—The market was quiet and steady with extra 10½¢ nominal at New York and 9¾¢@10¢ at Chicago.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD OIL—Demand was moderate, but the undertone was steady with the action of pure lard. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.10 per gallon, extra winter at 90c, extra at 82c, extra No. 1 at 75c, No. 1 at 70c, and No. 2 at 68c.

NEATFOOT OIL—The market continued firm, although the volume of trade was small. At New York pure was quoted at \$1.38@1.40, extra No. 1 at 75¢@77¢, No. 1 at 70¢, and cold pressed at \$1.82@1.85.

GREASES—The market was moderately active. Some sales of white grease delivered New York from the west were put through at 8¼¢, while house grease sold at New York at 5¼¢@5½¢ according to grade. The market, as far as prices were concerned, was quite steady with yellow and choice house 5¼¢@5½¢ nominal, brown at 5@5½¢, and while 7½¢@8¢ nominal. At Chicago trade was reported fair with brown and house 5@5½¢, yellow 5¼¢@5½¢, and choice white 7¼¢@7½¢.

APRIL SAUSAGE AND LARD EXPORTS.

Sausage and lard exports from the United States during the month of April, 1922, according to countries of destination, are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as follows:

Countries.	Sausage canned, pounds.	Meat extracts and not canned, pounds.	Lard, pounds.	Neutral pounds.
Belgium	90,297	1,733,544	83,408	
Czechoslovakia		110,000		
Denmark		97,218		18,756
Finland		24,482		
France	349,250	305	826,277	18,728
Germany	14,833	4	6,731,593	37,210
Gibraltar	3,920		21,000	
Hungary			1,190	
Iceland and Faroe Islands			4,875	
Italy	3,261		60,246	
Malta, Gozo, etc.			56,000	
Netherlands	110		1,390,447	343,779
Norway		350	247,621	343,595
Poland and Danzig			110,000	
Russia in Europe			150	
Sweden			403,447	42,025
Turkey in Europe			66,851	9,567
Ukraine			730,641	
England	870	9,020	18,680,481	158,035
Switzerland	560	400	500,511	
Ireland			28,000	13,083

Canada—			
Maritime Prov.	580	13,990	
Quebec and Ont.	10,451	686	492,774
Prairie Prov.	1,902	38,235	18,800
British Columbia and Yukon	3,379	17,699	
British Honduras	1,297	5,242	300
Costa Rica	40	12,069	
Guatemala	293	1,910	
Honduras	750	68,996	
Nicaragua		1,102	
Panama	11,221	81	31,189
Salvador		16,400	
Mexico	1,580	88	2,343,176
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands		1,200	
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,496	600	123,800
Bermuda	5,826		3,629
Barbados		9,440	
Jamaica	77	7,255	
Trinidad and To- bago	1,700		
Other Brit. West Indies	2,664	8,875	
Cuba	66,279	74	5,825,296
Dominican Rep.	9,578	361,386	500
Dutch West Indies	1,663	36	3,546
French W. Indies	2,904	17,100	
Haiti	335	106,301	
Virgin Islands of U. S.	1,077	7,591	
Brazil	220		
Colombia	500	98,233	
Ecuador	100	229,089	
British Guiana	300	4,125	
Dutch Guiana	163	3,300	
French Guiana	600	3,300	
Peru	500	783,652	
Venezuela	1,367	88,559	
Straits Settlements		18	
China	300	1,410	300
Chosen		75	
Far Eastern Rep.	1,200	120	27,220
Hongkong		400	
Japan		974	660
Philippine Islands		50	
Russia in Asia		20	2,400
French Oceania	130		244
Other Oceania	25		
British W. Africa	60	27,264	
British S. Africa		3,258	
Canary Islands		15,900	
Algeria and Tunis	6,900		
Liberia		400	
Morocco	400	840	
Total quantity	606,018	14,449	42,450,088
Total value	\$190,579	\$23,816	\$5,631,360

Total quantity.....606,018 14,449 42,450,088 1,270,399
Total value.....\$190,579 \$23,816 \$5,631,360 \$156,907

APRIL CANNED MEAT EXPORTS.

Exports of canned meat products from the United States during the month of April, 1922, by countries of destination, are shown as follows in a report to The National Provisioner:

Countries.	Beef, pounds.	Pork, pounds.	Mutton, pounds.	Sausage, pounds.
Belgium	975			
France	1,000			
Norway	576			
Turkey in Europe	24,504	239,838	19,495	4,188
England		21,600		
Scotland				
Ireland				
Canada—				
Maritime Prov.	2,520			169
Quebec and Ontario	3,970	425		1,344
Prairie	50			828
Brit. Columbia and Yukon	4,102	428	44,135	300
British Honduras	238		30	2,658
Costa Rica	450			
Guatemala	160	28		290
Honduras	1,548	107		2,710
Nicaragua	72	18		493
Panama	1,115			4,994
Salvador				
Mexico	4,962	6,639		3,177
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,609			
Bermuda	16,642		187	491
Barbados	15			
Jamaica	816	19,800		
Trinidad and Tobago	5,360			443
Other Brit. W. Ind.	4,568	72		442
Cuba	2,690	140		60,661
Dominican Republic	170			4,382
Dutch West Indies	13,668			480
French West Indies	774			425
Haiti				1,005
Virgin Islands of U. S.	1,728	185		1,705
Argentina		9,489		
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Colombia		3,608	59	2,136
British Guiana		3,352		
Dutch Guiana		1,286		207
Peru				
Venezuela		1,408	1,400	1,177
British India		978		
Ceylon				
Straits Settlements				420
China				534
Chosen		42		
Java and Madura		6,300		
Far Eastern Republic		4,389	979	1,280
Hongkong		270		3,158
Japan		4,738	174	3,604
Kwantung, leased territory				
Philippine Islands		5,563	120	8,375
Russia in Asia				
Australia				
British Oceania				
French Oceania				

Other Oceania			153
Belgian Congo			210
British West Africa			36
British South Africa			1,283
Algeria and Tunis			
Liberia			
Other Dutch E. Ind.	3,600		
Total	132,258	301,323	65,372
Value	\$37,980	\$75,951	\$17,883

MEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Meat exports from the United States, according to countries of destination, for the month of April, 1922, are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as follows:

Countries.	Beef, pounds.	Pork, pounds.	Hams and shoulders, pounds.	Bacon, pounds.	Pickled pork, pounds.
Austria	49,500	615,325	537,012	4,000	
Belgium	15,000		66,051		
Denmark			77,537		
Finland			185,171		
France	1,200	29,600	2,375,600	25,800	
Germany	53,725	35	15,571		
Gibraltar			75,760		
Italy			246	923	
Malta-Gozo, etc.			97	879,808	
Netherlands	25,632		181,838	229,417	34,308
Norway	119,500				
Russia in Europe				154,652	
Spain				20,211	
Sweden				25,628	426,413
Switzerland					12,940
England	104,500	17,401,581	12,516,976	329,083	
Scotland	139,019	2,638,366	86,600	30,556	
Ireland		82,945	293,154		
Canada—					
Maritime Prov.	96,843	45,792	15,125	45,165	
Que. and Ont.	2,761	436,195	616,986	605,316	
Prairie Prov.			350		
Br. Col. and Yukon	1,319	3,602	15,738	65,186	
Brit. Honduras	20,380	10,987	463	36,382	
Costa Rica	9,600	2,904	173	1,400	
Guatemala	100	1,929	189	800	
Honduras	1,400	26,786	3,085	500	
Nicaragua	700	4,692	436	150	
Panama	13,056	50,220	13,160	28,305	
Salvador		740			
Mexico	3,763	54,435	30,759	776	
Newfoundland and Lab.	350,000	16,166	4,191	130,000	
Bermuda	11,050	20,406	10,106	4,889	
Barbados	166,850	112		65,100	
Jamaica	115,240	8,023	5,883	60,400	
Trinidad and Tobago	144,450	10,935	1,000	45,200	
Other British West Indies	32,625	6,220	7,637	67,370	
Cuba	4,600	966,922	1,749,121	12,345	
Dominican Rep.	4,200	18,414	3,485	23,050	
Dutch E. Ind.	38,172	2,040	474	2,200	
Fr. W. Ind.	82,800	7,238	129	28,200	
Haiti	89,835	3,375	54	128,000	
Virgin Islands of U. S.	7,050	8,272	634	10,700	
Colombia	7,900	5,887	2,176	900	
Ecuador	200	326	587		
British Guiana	61,200	8,393		54,000	
Dutch Guiana	162,590	9,233		24,500	
French Guiana	61,989	598		4,250	
Peru		10,326	60		
Uruguay		100			
Venezuela		31,898	2,015		
British India		2,034	1,922		
Ceylon		1,200			
Straits Settlements		450		300	
China		32	81		
Other Dutch E. Indies			240		
Far East. Rep.	5,900	3,412	2,462	2,336	
Hongkong		120			
Japan		448	392		
Philippine Isl.		463	35		
Russia in Asia		1,500	500		
Siam					
French Oceania		75	36		
Other Oceania			36		
British West Africa					
Algeria and Tunis					
Other French Africa				13	
Liberia		800	350		
Morocco				4,400	7,000
Spanish Africa				15	
Tot. quantity	2,036,083	22,763,549	20,490,130	1,899,627	
Total value	\$195,053	\$4,833,860	\$3,138,507	\$241,570	

LIVESTOCK IN JUGOSLAVIA.

Livestock population in Yugoslavia, according to the census of January 31, 1922, is reported as follows by the International Institute of Agriculture:

Cattle	4,834,000
Hogs	3,281,000
Sheep	6,773,000
Goats	1,544,000

Texas Oil Men Make a Fresh Start

(By Telegraph to The National Provisioner.)

Galveston, Tex., May 31, 1922.

With several bad years behind them, and brighter prospects ahead, the cotton oil mill interests of Texas took a fresh hitch in their trousers at their annual convention this week and started out on a new constructive program which promises to put them to the front again in their industry, a position they have always held heretofore.

The Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association always has been one of the largest and most progressive of the state organizations. Along with others it has suffered severely in recent seasons. Therefore the results of this meeting, in attendance, enthusiasm and action, were beyond what even the more optimistic anticipated.

President R. F. Crow presided at the opening of the meeting on May 30. There was a good attendance, everybody showing more enthusiasm and better spirit than has recently prevailed. Members from all sections reported the cotton crop prospects good.

The feature of the first day's session was the address by Charles DuBose on "Our Association." He made an appeal for greater interest by individual members and the introduction of methods to meet modern conditions in the industry. There

was a general discussion on the subject from the floor and a committee was appointed to present to the convention a plan for the revival of interest.

In his annual report the veteran secretary, Robert Gibson, revealed the losses of the past year in membership, etc., but even at that his report showed collections during the year totalling \$34,258.27 and a treasury balance of over \$9,000. As Major Gibson said in his report, the promise of a better year put new courage into the members and a determination to take advantage of every opportunity for improvement.

The convention on the second day completed the routine business of committee reports. Changes in the constitution and by-laws occasioned lengthy discussion and were finally adopted. Among them was a provision for associate members, not to have voting power, also that the president and executive committee shall constitute the traffic bureau. The work of the traffic bureau to date and its continuance were endorsed throughout the convention.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: Henry Wunderlich, president; S. W. Wilbor, vice-president; J. A. Underwood, treasurer. Under the change in the constitution the secretary is to be appointed by the executive committee.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 2, 1922.—Prime cottonseed oil, 9½¢ bid; 9¼¢@10¢ asked. Refined cottonseed oil dull and stocks light. Meal: 7%, \$46.00; 8%, \$48.25. Hulls: Loose, \$13.50; sacked, \$15.50, all per short ton f. o. b. interior points.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 1, 1922.—Crude dull at 9¼¢ in the valley. Meal, 43%, \$50.00, Memphis. Loose hulls, \$13.00, Memphis. There has been very little trading.

VEGETABLE OILS IN RUSSIA.

In Russia during the 1920-21 season the total production of vegetable oils in the government factories amounted to 7,200,000 gallons of which 2,985,000 gallons were linseed oil and 3,130,000 gallons sunflower seed oil. The present number of factories is 20 against 295 in 1908.

The linseed oil industry is now about 10 per cent of its pre-war capacity but the production of linseed oil is increasing as compared with that of sunflower seed oil and hempseed oil. The cultivation of flax for seed is replacing lint, because flax for seed is simpler and cheaper to grow and the price of linseed oil is relatively higher than the price of lint.

Trend of Prices in Vegetable Oils and Lard

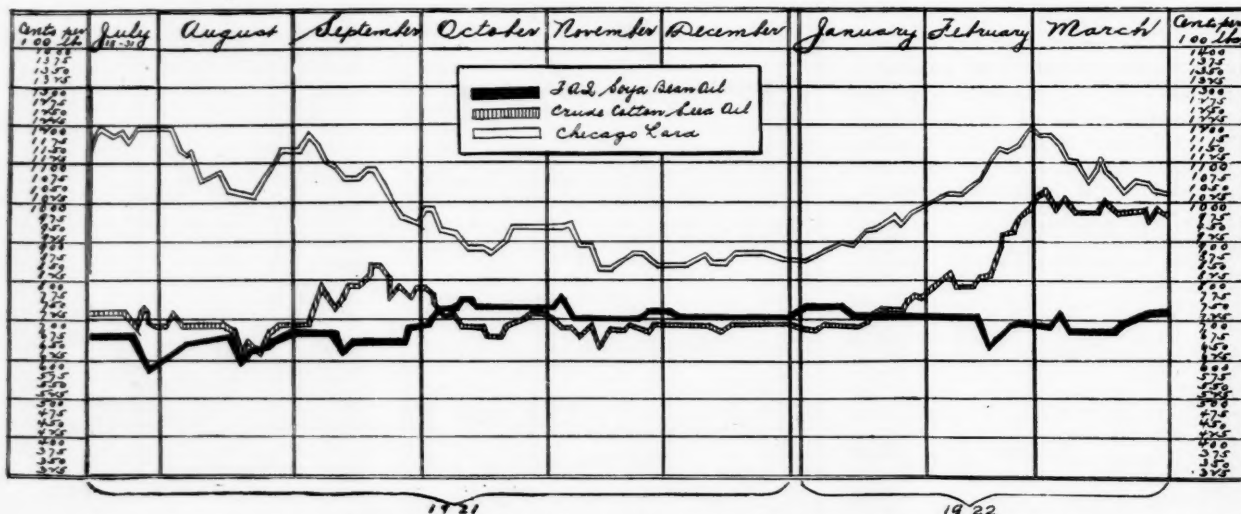
For the last half of 1921 and during the first half of 1922, the prices of vegetable oil and lard have been the subject of much study and comment by all those in the trade. This interest in the price trends has been all the keener because of the question of the tariff, which has been discussed at length. To give a clear view of the exact way in which prices have fluctuated, Aspegren & Co. prepared a chart which is here reproduced. In a recent statement of the values of vegetable oils, Mr. John Aspegren points out his view of the situation which is always interesting to the industry.

Commenting upon this chart he says:

"On account of the low European oleomargarine prices American packers were forced to reduce their lard prices. The emergency tariff bill adopted in May, 1921, began to show its effect in importations and exportations of vegetable oils and their prices, but not in the way it was anticipated by the tariff advocates. It is true that it practically acted as an embargo on importations. It virtually likewise stopped the buying of cotton oil on the part of Europe."

Between July and December, 1921, it is pointed out that the effect of the emergency tariff was to pull down the price of lard, and further to prevent a permanent advance in the value of cotton oil, although the crop was practically a failure.

Since January, 1922, Mr. Aspegren states, the improvement in cotton oil prices has been brought about by the advance in the price of lard early in 1922, and not because of the emergency tariff. The future trend of prices will depend upon the reconstruction of the world, the new cotton crop, and the action that Congress takes in regard to the tariff.



This comparison of values takes the following prices as the basis for charting the trend: F. A. Q. Soya Bean Oil, prices in sellers' tanks, f. o. b. Pacific Coast; crude cottonseed oil, prices in buyers' tanks, f. o. b. mills Southeast; cash Chicago lard, prices in tierces, f. o. b. Chicago.

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Inactive—Cash Trade Slow—Sentiment Mixed—Lard Barely Steady—Cotton Weather Reports Unsatisfactory—Cotton Crop Estimates Generally Small.

Operations in cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange continued at a minimum, and with the market still in a rut, with outside interest unimportant, and nothing in sight to increase interest, prices moved within narrow limits, with the undertone steady. Local sentiment was divided, but professionals were inclined to go slow on both sides, while refiners paid little attention to the market, and in the absence of any extended price movements in lard, the oil situation was one that was not easily defined.

Cash trade remained surprisingly light, according to reports, and whereas predictions were heard early in May that the May distribution would run from 175,000 to 200,000 bbls., the belief is now gaining ground that the month's consumption will prove to be disappointingly small, and will not show much increase over the 121,000 bbls. that disappeared in April.

Not Pressing Oil for Sale.

One interest pointed to the fact that

while May lard had advanced during the month, about $\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb., certain popular brands of cash oil had declined in price $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb. as an illustration of what cash oil business was going on. However, in most quarters there was no disposition to press oil for sale, and while it is admitted that the relatively cheap lard has materially reduced the distribution of oil, it is felt that the oil position is such that no drastic decline will be witnessed.

The visible stocks of oil, as of May 1, were about 850,000 bbls., and should consumption average only 125,000 bbls. monthly to October 1, would mean that the four or five leading refiners would have a carry-over of only 225,000 to possibly 300,000 bbls., which is relatively small. In some cases refiners have been working for lower levels, while others have been inclined to support the market on the small setbacks. The lard market has been dull, and price changes were limited, so that the lard market had little bearing on oil prices.

No Strength in Lard.

Cash lard demand is only fair, but provision men are of the opinion that the demand for fresh meats and other such cuts has been such as to limit the production of lard. Nevertheless, there is no evidence of strength in the lard situation at Chi-

cago, loose lard selling this week as much as eighty cents under the July delivery. Expert lard demand has been rather quiet, while export interest in compound and oil continued conspicuous by its absence.

Crude oil has been purely nominal, and while quoted around ten cents very little trade has been passing, and the crude situation is not likely to have any important influence for the balance of this season.

Reducing Estimate of Cotton.

Cotton weather conditions have not been altogether satisfactory, and in most cases the private reports have shown a tendency to reduce estimates of condition, and also indicate a comparatively small cotton crop. During the past week, several private reports were issued, showing a condition of from 67 to 72.2 per cent, and the average of nine private condition reports issued to date is 68.2.

The government report, issued on Friday, showed a condition of 69 per cent compared with 66 per cent last year, the low record of 62.4 per cent in 1920, and a ten-year average of 74.6. The private estimates placed the crop at from 10,200,000 to 10,500,000 bales, and the increased acreage at from four to ten per cent. In the cotton trade there was a disposition to look for a condition of around 70 per cent, and while in cotton circles it was felt that above 70 per cent would have a bearish influence on cotton, such was not the case in the cottonseed oil trade.

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The indicated crop, while larger than a year ago, does not compare favorably with other recent years, and in fact is decidedly smaller than what many had calculated upon earlier in the season. A crop of around ten million bales would indicate another small crush of cottonseed oil, which with a moderate carry-over of old oil, would produce another year of strong statistics, and a situation where the outside influence such as lard and the export demand for oils, would become extremely important items. On the whole, it is a little too early to formulate ideas as to the seed of the coming cotton crop, and much will depend upon weather conditions and the boll-weevil activity the balance of the season.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions:

Thursday, May 25, 1922.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			1160 a	
May			1160 a	1176
June	200	1165 1165	1160 a	1175
July	300	1173 1171	1173 a	1176
Aug.	1300	1181 1181	1181 a	1183
Sept.	2100	1178 1175	1178 a	1179
Oct.	200	1127 1127	1126 a	1128
Nov.	100	1002 1002	1001 a	1003
Dec.	100	984 983	984 a	985

Total sales, including switches, 4,300
Prime Crude S. E. 1000 asked.

Friday, May 26, 1922.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			1165 a	1200
May			1165 a	
June			1165 a	1174
July	400	1175 1174	1175 a	1176
Aug.	1200	1182 1180	1182 a	1183
Sept.	200	1176 1176	1178 a	1180
Oct.	900	1126 1120	1121 a	1124
Nov.	600	1003 1002	1000 a	1002
Dec.	700	988 985	982 a	984

Total sales, including switches, 4,600
Prime Crude S. E. 1000 asked.

Saturday, May 27, 1922.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				
June	200	1170 1170	1165 a	1173
July	3700	1187 1177	1178 a	1180
Aug.	100	1189 1189	1185 a	1189
Sept.	400	1185 1184	1180 a	1185
Oct.	200	1124 1124	1123 a	1125
Nov.	200	1003 1003	999 a	1100
Dec.	600	985 985	982 a	984
Jan.			975 a	982

Total sales, including switches, 5,700
Prime Crude S. E. 1000 nominal.

Monday, May 29, 1922.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			1175 a	
June			1150 a	1175
July	100	1172 1172	1173 a	1176
Aug.	1700	1186 1175	1177 a	1180
Sept.	400	1180 1172	1174 a	1177
Oct.	700	1126 1121	1123 a	1125
Nov.	100	1000 1000	998 a	1000
Dec.	400	984 983	982 a	984
Jan.			981 a	983

Total sales, including switches, 3,400
Prime Crude S. E. 1000 nominal.

Tuesday, May 30, 1922.

Holiday—No market.

Wednesday, May 31, 1922.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			1150 a	1185
June			1150 a	1170
July	1600	1174 1166	1165 a	1167
Aug.	800	1175 1170	1170 a	1173
Sept.	200	1170 1168	1167 a	1168
Oct.	1000	1123 1113	1112 a	1115
Nov.	400	1001 999	990 a	993
Dec.	200	975 975	972 a	975
Jan.	200	980 980	970 a	925

Total sales, including switches, 5,400
Prime Crude S. E. 1000 nominal.

Thursday, June 1, 1922.

Closed 6 to 20 points net lower. Sales, 7,800 bbls.; prime crude, 10.00c; prime summer yellow, spot, 11.30@11.85c; July, 11.57c; September, 11.61c; December, 9.58c; all bid.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market the past week was dull but easier, and while it is felt that the bulk of the long liquidation is past, there is a feeling that some June shipment speculative holdings are still to come out. The sale of 700 tons, September-October shipment from Manila, basis of 7½c bulk c. i. f. the coast was reported. Sales of several tanks of May shipment Ceylon type sold at 7½c f. o. b. the coast. Some India copra changed hands at 4½c c. i. f. the coast, while Hawaiian was offered at 4¼c c. i. f. New York. At New York Ceylon type in barrels was quoted at 8½@8¾c; tanks, coast, 7¼@7½c; Cochin type, barrels, New York, 9¼@9½c; tanks, 8½c, and edible, barrels New York, 10¼@10½c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market was moderately active and the undertone was

firmer, due to stronger ideas in the Orient. Reports of re-sale offerings were current, at slightly below the market, but these were thought to have been mainly small lots. Demand for edible oil is extremely inactive, and sentiment locally was mixed. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 11¾c; blown, 12¼@12½c; Pacific coast, tanks, 10½c, and deodorized, barrels, New York, 12¾@13¼c. Importers of Oriental oils were asking 7½c for shipment c. i. f. the coast, and 7¾c New York.

PEANUT OIL.—Some small lots of domestic peanut oil were traded in at around 10c f. o. b. Southeast mills, or approximately the levels of crude cottonseed oil, but operations were light, and demand for refined peanut was limited. Oriental crude oil remained nominal and quoted at 9½c in bond c. i. f. the coast. At New York crude was quoted at 11½c in barrels, 9½@10c in tanks, and 12¾@13¼c for refined in barrels.

CORN OIL.—The market was dull and steady. At New York crude was quoted at 11½c in barrels, while tanks, Chicago, were 9¾@10c, with previous sales at the 10-cent level. Refined was in quiet demand and quoted at 12¾@13c in barrels, New York; and at 11.88c in cases.

PALM OIL.—The market on the whole was inactive and slightly easier, with Lagos spot at New York 7¼@7½c, shipment 6¾@7c, and Niger 6¾c.

PALM-KERNEL OIL.—Offers from abroad were again firm and unchanged, but the demand is restricted, due to the low levels for cocoanut oil, and imported palm-kernel at New York was nominally 8½@8¾c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Demand reported slow; prime summer yellow, New York, 12@12½c in barrels, 10c nominal for crude oil, while bleachable, tanks, f. o. b. the mill, 10¾c.

CANADA AND MARGARIN IMPORTS.

The matter of permitting importation of oleomargarine into Canada is not yet settled. Present legislation allows importation, manufacture and sale until Aug. 31, 1922. But recently a resolution to prohibit the importation and manufacture of oleomargarine was defeated in the Dominion House of Commons by a vote of 83 to 57. Additional legislation will have to be passed at the present session of Parliament, however, in order to extend the time limit beyond Aug. 31.

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MARGARIN IN NUTRITION.

(Continued from page 20)

as was emphasized by Walker, Jour. A. M. A., vol. 78, 273, 1922, not long ago. Indeed, no pathological changes have so far been detected to justify this sudden invasion of bacteria.

As regards the time necessary for the development of ophthalmia, the available data vary a good deal, most of the investigators reporting the necessary time to be from 6 to 11 weeks for rats and for dogs almost 100 days. This means that a long continued deficient dietary must be instituted before symptoms manifest themselves.

As regards the percentage of the animals so affected, there also is a considerable discrepancy in the available data. While Osborne and Mendel, who have the largest amount of statistical material on rats at their disposal, report 50 per cent of the animals affected by ophthalmia, Emmett reported almost 100 per cent.

It seems to me that the cleanliness has something to do with the incidents. When a number of rats are kept together in one cage the incidence seems to be greater than when they are kept separately and cleaner. It is often disappointing when one desires to produce ophthalmia for the purpose of testing fractions obtained from cod liver oil, to see the small percentage of animals which finally develop it and also the length of time necessary for this purpose.

To summarize our personal experience on the subject, we find that the only definite manifestation of a deficiency in vitamine A, ophthalmia, needs further studies under uniform conditions as regards sanitation, age and breed of animals, and the method of food preparation.

Vitamine A and Rickets.

Through the progress made in the last few years in the study of rickets, the problem of vitamine A presents a somewhat changed aspect, especially in connection with the subject of margarin. In accord with my conception that vitamine A has antirachitic properties, and with Melanby's experimental work on young dogs, milk should be regarded as a food which is able to protect a young animal, or a baby, from rickets.

However valuable this would be from the standpoint of milk and butter being "the perfect food," modern investigations on rickets have demonstrated clearly that, strange as it seems, milk and butter are both unable to protect a young animal from rickets, while cod liver oil possesses these properties to a very marked degree. At the same time, as we already have seen, cod liver oil contains much more of the substance which is curative for ophthalmia than does butter.

Should this phenomenon be interpreted to mean that for curing ophthalmia and for resumption of good nutrition and growth, small quantities of vitamine A

suffice, while for prevention of rickets large quantities of the same substance are necessary? Or should it be explained by the existence of a separate antiophthalmic and antirachitic vitamine, as McCollum and his collaborators recently suggested?

These questions will be clearly answered only when the two fractions from cod liver oil are separated from each other in a chemical way and tested for both actions. Whatever the final outcome of this issue will be, it is important to know that milk fails us in its antirachitic properties, and that we had to hunt for protection by using cod liver oil and other factors, which, however, is not within the scope of our present consideration.

(To be continued)

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 31, 1922.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows:

Seventy-four to 76% caustic soda, 3% @ 4c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3% @ 3½c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4½ @ 4½c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2 @ 2½c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2 @ 2½c lb.; talc, 1% @ 2c lb.

Clarified palm oil, in casks, 2,000 lbs., 8 @ 8¼c lb.; commercial yellow olive oil, \$1.20 @ 1.25 gal.; olive oil foots, 8% @ 9¼c lb.; Cochon coconut oil, 10½ @ 10¼c lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9¼ @ 9½c lb.

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil,

12¾ @ 13c lb.; soya bean oil, 11½ @ 12c lb.; corn oil, nominal, 11½ @ 11¼c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., New York, deodorized, 12 @ 13c lb.; peanut oil, crude, tanks, f. o. b. mills, 9% @ 10c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, 6½c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 12¾ @ 13c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 8¼ @ 8½c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 8c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 15c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 5½ @ 5¾c lb.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Editor's Note—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.

Country.	Unit.	Par value in U. S. money.	Value on June 1, 1922.
Austria—Krone	\$ 203	.000088
Belgium—Franc	193	.0841
Czecho-Slovakia—Krone	9	.0193
Denmark—Krone	268	.2185
Finland—Finnmark	193	.0212
France—Franc	193	.0912
Germany—Mark	238	.0038
Great Britain—Pound	4.866	4.45
Greece—Drachma	193	.0415
Italy—Lira	193	.0523
Japan—Yen	498	.4750
Jugo-Slavia—Krone	*	.0036
Netherlands—Florin	402	.3880
Norway—Krone	268	.1797
Poland—Polish mark	*	.000255
Roumania—Leu	193	.0069
Russia—Rouble	515	.....
Servia—Dinar	193	.0145
Spain—Peseta	193	.1578
Sweden—Krona	208	.2585
Switzerland—Franc	193	.1914
Turkey—Turkish pound	4.40	.....

*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

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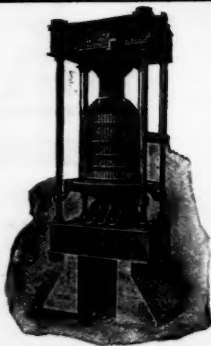


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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Provisions were dull and easy the latter part of the week, without special feature. Hogs recovered slightly, but cash trade remained slow and foreign markets developed an easier tone. Chicago lard stocks on June 1 were nearly 71,000,000 lbs., an increase of nearly 26,000,000 for the month, against 97,000,000 June 1, 1921.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil weakened under scattered commission house liquidation and local selling with unimproved cash demand and limited support. Except in old crop positions which refiners bought outside interest remained small and the turn-over was light. Crude cottonseed oil was nominal at 10 cents, and compound was unchanged.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Friday noon were: July, \$11.50@11.53; September, \$11.51@11.55; October, \$10.92@10.98; December, \$9.43@9.45; January, \$9.40@9.48.

Tallow.

Special loose, 6½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Sales, 9½c; extra oleo oil, 10½c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, June 2, 1922.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$12.20@12.30, Middle West, \$12.00@12.00; city steam, \$11.63@11.75; refined continent, \$13.25; South American, \$13.50; Brazil, kegs, \$14.50; compound, \$12.75@13.00.

Marseilles Oil.

Marseilles, June 2, 1922.—Copra fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, June 2, 1922.—(By Cable.)—Quotations today: Shoulders, square, 83s; shoulders, picnics, 83s; hams, long cut, 138s; hams, American cut, 138s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 98s; bacon, short backs, 84s; bacon, Wiltshire, 100s; bellies, clear, 82s; Australian tallow, 36@38s; spot lard, 67s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, June 2, 1922.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 47s 5d; crude, 41s.

NEW YORK COTTON OIL EXPORTS.

There were no exports of cottonseed oil from New York from May 1 to May 29, according to unofficial reports.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to June 2, 1922, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 111,635 quarters; to the Continent, 21,257 quarters; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 112,559 quarters; to the Continent, 7,801 quarters; to other ports, none.

CHICAGO PORK QUOTATIONS.

Wholesale prices of cured pork and pork products, per 100 pounds, for the week ending May 19, 1922, with comparisons, are quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets, as follows, at Chicago:

	May 19.	May 12.	April 21.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average...	\$28.00-30.50	\$27.50-29.50	\$27.50-30.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average...	31.00-33.00	30.50-32.50	30.00-32.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average...	16.00-18.00	15.00-18.00	16.00-18.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average...	25.00-26.50	25.00-26.50	25.00-29.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average...	32.00-35.00	32.00-35.00	32.00-36.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average...	15.75-16.50	16.00-16.50	14.75-15.50
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average...	11.75-12.75	11.50-12.00	11.00-11.50
Pure lard, tierces, compound lard, tierces	12.50-14.00	12.75-14.00	12.00-13.25
	12.75-14.00	12.75-14.00	13.00-14.00

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, May 27, 1922, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,535	3,475	13,400	16,283
Swift & Co.	7,571	2,337	18,700	17,515
Morris & Co.	5,915	2,309	15,900	8,720
Wilson & Co.	5,742	1,536	12,500	8,772
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	622	...	8,000	...
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,526	...	8,100	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,736	...	...	...
Brennan Packing Co.	6,100	hogs; Miller & Hart,	4,700	hogs; Independent Packing Co., 8,500
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	6,700	hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 16,500	hogs; Roberts & Oake, 7,100	hogs; others, 15,400

KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,678	983	10,184	5,261
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,376	787	7,374	5,223
Fowler Packing Co.	532	33	...	...
Morris & Co.	3,026	958	11,642	2,490
Swift & Co.	3,485	722	11,634	4,356
Wilson & Co.	3,309	540	8,495	5,239
Local butchers.	504	262	1,283	142

OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,867	9,057	4,278
Swift & Co.	5,800	12,443	4,740
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,568	14,031	5,262
Armour & Co.	5,135	13,607	6,786
Swartz & Co.	...	2,293	...
J. W. Murphy.	...	7,100	...
Dold Packing Co.	1,765	5,584	273
Wilson Packing Co.	1,918	...	...
J. Harvey.	1,918	...	...
Others.	2,792	...	2,433

ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,930	9,112	4,187
Swift & Co.	1,982	12,493	3,168
Morris & Co.	1,664	...	808
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,295	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	1,131	2,447	149
East Side Packing Co.	70	2,936	...
Hell Packing Co.	119	2,208	...
Krey Packing Co.	119	2,335	...
American Packing Co.	116	1,429	...
Siehoff Packing Co.	82	1,492	30
Butchers.	733	33,608	2,744

ST. LOUIS CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,902	66	15,877	730
Armour & Co.	2,871	23	16,382	93
Swift & Co.	1,357	23	517	...
Sacks.	74	67	...	...
Smith Bros.	66	69	...	...
Local butchers.	...	...	924	...
Eastern packers.	194	...	9,199	...

SOUTH ST. PAUL.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	2,242	5,583	27,442	547
Armour & Co.	1,982	3,817	18,156	912
Katz Packing Co.	266	82	...	...
H. & Rifkin.	280	168	...	...
King, Jr.	46	67	...	...
Others.	908	451	1,882	...

ST. JOSEPH.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	2,405	20,642	7,227
Hammond Packing Co.	2,124	9,266	2,013
Morris & Co.	2,429	12,208	2,001
Others.	2,489	7,228	...

OKLAHOMA CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	923	303	6,269	180
Wilson & Co.	409	82	6,384	10
Local butchers.	70	44	170	...

FORT WORTH.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	1,021	829	4,425	...
Swift & Co.	1,401	326	3,044	998
Others.	4,640	2,942	2,330	1,110

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 27, 1922:

CATTLE.

	Cattle.
Chicago	58,320
Kansas City	20,512
Omaha	20,388
East St. Louis	5,575
St. Joseph	7,063
Sioux City	6,288
Cudahy	750
South St. Paul	13,468
Indianapolis	3,928
Boston	4,575
New York and Jersey City	10,582
Oklahoma City	1,831

HOGS.

	Hogs.
Chicago	138,146
Kansas City	50,687
Omaha	56,122
East St. Louis	40,823
St. Joseph	42,284
Sioux City	31,414
Cudahy	15,402
Ottumwa	10,511
South St. Paul	44,234
Fort Worth	15,400
Indianapolis	31,442
Boston	17,889
New York and Jersey City	39,720
Oklahoma City	12,823
Milwaukee	10,400
Cincinnati	13,000

SHEEP.

	Sheep.
Chicago	53,089
Kansas City	22,869
Omaha	19,410
East St. Louis	6,805
St. Joseph	11,331
Sioux City	998
South St. Paul	1,467
Indianapolis	1,312
Boston	5,641
New York and Jersey City	41,045
Oklahoma City	190

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	8,000	3,000
Kansas City	1,500	2,000	500
Omaha	100	10,000	500
St. Louis	200	6,000	...
St. Joseph	200	6,500	600
Sioux City	2,000	7,000	...
St. Paul	200	1,200	...
Oklahoma City	100	800	...
Fort Worth	100	100	...
Denver	100	100	700
Louisville	200	1,000	...
Wichita	400	300	...
Indianapolis	200	4,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	200
Cincinnati	200	2,400	1,500
Buffalo	100	1,500	300
Cleveland	100	800	200
Nashville, Tenn.	100	800	...
Toronto	300	500	...

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	20,000	49,000	20,000
Kansas City	10,000	19,000	10,000
Omaha	8,000	9,000	6,000
St. Louis	3,500	13,500	3,500
St. Joseph	1,500	11,000	2,500
Sioux City	3,500	5,000	400
St. Paul	2,500	8,000	600
Oklahoma City	700	3,000	...
Fort Worth	1,500	700	100
Milwaukee	200	400	...
Denver	3,700	300	200
Louisville	800	1,500	1,500
Wichita	1,000	1,500	200
Indianapolis	1,000	6,000	200
Pittsburgh	1,300	8,000	2,500
Cincinnati	1,500	7,200	2,100
Buffalo	2,300	13,500	4,400
Cleveland	1,200	6,000	800
Nashville, Tenn.	400	1,000	1,500
Toronto	2,400	1,400	500

HOLIDAY.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	36,000	20,000
Kansas City	6,300	14,000	6,000
Omaha	11,000	12,000	3,000
St. Louis	6,000	21,000	8,500
St. Joseph	1,700	8,000	2,500
Sioux City	1,600	6,000	300
St. Paul	1,400	8,000	700
Oklahoma City	500	3,500	...
Fort Worth	1,700	1,200	400
Milwaukee	300	1,000	...
Denver	3,400	1,500	3,600
Louisville	100	1,000	3,300
Wichita	300	1,300	...
Indianapolis	1,500	4,000	800
Pittsburgh	1,000	4,000	600
Cincinnati	1,100	6,400	4,700
Buffalo	200	4,000	600
Cleveland	300	4,000	800
Nashville, Tenn.	200	2,500	4,000
Toronto	1,500	1,600	500

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	41,000	11,000
Kansas City	4,000	9,000	4,000
Omaha	6,000	6,000	3,500
St. Louis	2,000	15,000	4,500
St. Joseph	9,500	9,500	3,000
Sioux City	2,700	7,500	...
St. Paul	1,500	9,000	100
Oklahoma City	200	1,800	...
Fort Worth	900	1,400	200
Milwaukee	100	1,800	200
Denver	1,100	2,500	200
Indianapolis	1,000	9,000	500
Pittsburgh	...	1,000	300
Cincinnati	500	4,800	1,500
Buffalo	...	600	200

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,500	27,000	9,000
Kansas City	1,500	6,000	1,500
Omaha	1,900	12,000	6,500
St. Louis	1,000	11,500	1,000
St. Joseph	500	13,500	1,000
Sioux City	1,000	7,000	...
St. Paul	1,400	9,000	100
Oklahoma City	200	2,500	...
Fort Worth	1,300	1,500	200
Milwaukee	100	1,800	100
Denver	500	700	300
Indianapolis	800	9,000	600
Pittsburgh	...	3,500	500
Cincinnati	900	5,100	400
Buffalo	100	5,100	800

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for week ending Saturday, May 27, 1922:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,694	10,183	25,276	6,018
New York	1,474	5,428	1,687	18,885
Central Union	3,394	2,194	8,120	51
Total for week...	8,562	17,805	35,083	24,954
Previous week	9,273	17,205	28,763	5,391
Two weeks ago....	10,626	19,329	27,307	32,136

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)
Union Stock Yards, June 1, 1922.

A continued lower trend on bulls, canners, and cutters, and a decided widening of the range of she stock values featured the cattle trade during the past six days. Prices on cows and heifers from medium grade down and bulls of all grades being 35 to 50c lower than a week previous. Little change was noted on other classes of cattle except calves which, under light supplies, accumulated a 25c advance.

Despite comparatively good runs Wednesday and today, beef steers resisted attempts of buyers to force values lower and, for the most part, prices held steady throughout the entire period. Due to a liberal proportion of strong weight bullocks, prices tended to weaken on Wednesday, when heavy bullocks of rather plain grade sold about 10c lower than a week previous, but today's strong finish lifted values back to last Thursday's level. Yearlings, which were comparatively scarce, easily retained last week's advance and in some cases looked a little higher. Eastern shippers were active buyers all week. Moderate buying on foreign account and a continued upward trend in the hide market served as substantial support for current beef steer values.

Eight head of prime Shorthorn yearlings, fed experimentally at Purdue University, sold at \$9.60. Other than that, top for the week at \$9.20 was made Wednesday and again today on very choice steers, some prime individuals being included in the droves. A load of Iowa-fed Herefords, averaging 1,376 lbs., and a string of 86 Nebraska whiteface steers, averaging 1,406 lbs., scored the top on load lots. Choice yearlings and steers averaging around 1,350 to 1,400 lbs. reached \$9.15, this price being attained each day so far this week. Sales from \$9.00 to \$9.10 were fairly numerous on light and medium weight steers and a few in the 1,600-lb. class reached the latter figure. The great bulk of steers, going into dressed beef channels, sold within a spread of \$8.10 to \$8.75 with comparatively few below \$8.00.

Strictly good and choice cows and heifers held steady throughout but the lower grades of butcher she stock and canners and cutters declined 35 to 50c during the

week, lowering the bulk of canner cows to around \$3.15 to \$3.25 at the close. Some of the best canners sold today as high as \$3.50 but these kinds were scarce. Cutters ranged upward to \$4.25. Most of the butcher she stock cleared from \$5.50 to \$7.25, choice cows reaching the latter figure and heifers of the same grade going at \$7.75 and higher, load lots of yearling heifers selling upward to \$8.50 and above. A string of 69 baby beef heifers averaging 703 lbs. sold at \$8.90 today.

Weighted down by a burdensome supply of bulls and slow demand, bologna values slumped daily until closing prices today stood mostly 50c under a week ago. Fat heavy bulls were draggy and at times almost unsalable. Fat yearling bulls were (Continued on page 37.)

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 31, 1922

The cattle market this week shows comparatively small net change from last week's close. Monday prices for fat steers were down 15 to 25c, Tuesday the market strengthened 10 to 15c, and today's prices were generally steady to strong. Prime yearlings sold up to \$9.00, the top price this year. A large number of choice 750 to 900-pound yearlings brought \$8.50 to \$8.90. Fair to good yearlings brought \$7.50 to \$8.25. Heavy steers sold at \$7.75 to \$8.60 and plain weighty steers brought \$7.25 to \$7.65.

The quality of the offerings was unusually good and will continue so for the next thirty days. Fat cows are selling at \$4.50 to \$7.25, and only a few above \$6.50. Heifers are quoted at \$6.25 to \$8.50. Veal calves are bringing \$7.50 to \$10.25.

Compared with a week ago hog prices are 10 to 15c lower, and the loss for the week occurred on today's market. Receipts have been liberal, with the quality unusually good and prevailing weights holding around 190 to 220 pounds. The top price today was \$10.40, and the bulk of the offerings sold at \$10.15 to \$10.35. Shippers put up good droves of hogs weighing around 205 pounds at \$10.30. Pigs are selling at \$9.50 to \$10.75.

Clipped sheep are 25c lower today and spring lambs about steady. Clipped wethers sold at \$7 to \$7.25, clipped ewes \$5.75 to \$6.25, and spring lambs \$13.50 to \$14.50.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., May 31, 1922.

Liberal cattle receipts have featured the market of late, and the month's arrivals at 144,000 head have been heavier than for any previous May. Demand for the cattle appears to be holding up all right, and although values are unevenly lower than they were a week ago, the changes in prices have been comparatively small from day to day and, in fact, the market has shown no radical change for more than a month.

Buying by outside packers continues to feature the trade and most of the best steers, both heavy and light, are sold for slaughter in the East. Choice yearlings and handyweight steers have the best of it, being quoted at \$8.40@8.90, while best of the heavy cattle are selling at \$8.25@8.50. It is rather plain stock that has to sell below \$8.00 at this time. Cow and heifers have shown relatively more decline of late than beef steers. A few choice heifers are selling around \$7.75@8.25, while canning grades are going at \$3.00@3.50. Fair to good butcher and beef stock is selling largely around \$6.00@7.00. Veal calves at \$6.50@11.50 and bulls, stags, etc., at \$4.00@7.00 have not shown much change lately.

Hogs are coming to market a little more freely now than recently, but the demand seems to be holding up well and prices show little quotable change as compared with a week ago. Both local packers and shipper buyers continue to show a marked preference for the good, light and butcher weight loads and discriminate against rough, heavy packing hogs, while the fair to good loads of all weights are selling at a comparatively narrow spread. With about 11,000 hogs here today the market was around 10@15c lower. Tops brought \$10.35, the same as on last Wednesday, and bulk of the trading was at \$9.90@10.25, as against \$10.00@10.30 a week ago.

Although receipts of sheep and lambs have not been considered at all excessive lately the month's supply of 153,000 head was the largest ever received during any month of May. Trend of values has been somewhat lower of late, although the decline has been very irregular and everything has been well cleaned up each day. Spring lambs are bringing \$12.00@14.50, yearling lambs \$11.75@12.75, wethers \$6.50@8.00, and ewes \$4.00@7.00.

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ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., May 31, 1922.

The receipts for the week ending today totaled 19,500 cattle, 70,000 hogs, and 14,000 sheep.

This market was closed on Memorial Day, but this seemed to have no effect on the tone of the market so far as cattle prices were concerned. The market this week shows considerable strength, both in matured beef animals and in yearlings. The quotation on the best cattle is around \$9.00 for both steers and yearlings, but the best that has arrived this week in heavy cattle has not gone above \$8.50, and the top on yearlings for the period is \$8.60. The bulk of the run of good killing cattle ranges from \$7.00@7.85, and these figures apply both in heavy cattle and yearlings.

The commoner kinds are selling down to \$6.00. Cows are in good demand, especially the better grades. Butcher classes vary from \$4.50@5.50, with the best ones selling up to \$6.00. Canners and cutters range from \$3.00@3.75. The bull trade is holding to a steady basis, the weighty beef kind range from \$4.50@5.00, bologna bulls \$3.85@4.50.

The hog market this week has been an active affair, and prices have been on a steady upturn up to Monday of the calendar week. On Wednesday with its regular run and what came in on Tuesday, together with fairly heavy receipts at the other central markets, has caused a sufficient slump to take up the week's advance, and at this writing we are right at steady with this time last week. Light shipping weight and good butcher hogs are bringing the top. Strong weight and heavy hogs are still scarce, but what few are arriving are sufficient to supply the demand. There is a noticeable increase in the demand also for light weight pigs to be immunized and sent to the country for feeding purposes. This class of trade is growing all the time.

Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$10.45@10.55; good heavies, \$10.50@10.55; roughs, \$9.00@9.15; lights, \$10.50@10.55; pigs, \$10.00@10.40; bulk, \$10.45@10.50.

In the sheep house the offerings consisted principally of native spring lambs. Prices up to the end of last week have been on a higher basis, but a decided turn towards lower prices is noted this week. Light weight ewes are now quoted around \$6.50 for the best ones and heavy sheep down to \$3.50. Native lambs are quoted \$13.25@14.00, Tennessee and Kentucky

lambs range from 20@50c over the native prices, and the best ones from these states on today's market are worth around \$15.00. Breeding ewes continue in good demand; they are selling up to \$7.50, and there is not a sufficient supply to meet the demand.

SOUTH ST. PAUL.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)

South St. Paul, Minn., May 31, 1922.

Receipts of cattle at the local market have been somewhat less than last week, the total for the week to date being 5,000, which is a loss of approximately 2,000 compared with the same period a week ago. The demand for fat cattle continues fairly good and with the lighter receipts, prices have advanced 25c or more during the week.

Quality of fat cattle has been the best of the year and for several years, with buyers showing preference for fat yearlings and handyweight steers, which are selling relatively better than heavyweights. Choice yearling steers and heifers mixed averaging 712 pounds and choice long yearlings averaging 1,145 pounds sold at \$9.10 and \$8.75 respectively, setting new carlot top prices on these weights for the year to date. Bulk of fat steers of medium to good grade cashed at \$7.50 to \$8.25, a limited number of the commonest kinds down around the \$7.00 mark.

Butcher she stock sold at a wide range of prices from \$4.25 for commonest beef cows up to \$8.50 for choice lightweight heifers, with bulk of sales from \$4.50 to \$6.50, prices showing advances of 25c or more for the week. Price tendency of canners and cutters has been downward, declines amounting to about 25c. These

classes are selling from \$2.50 to \$3.75, with some of the best young cows on the cutter order going as feeders up to \$4.25.

Bulls have shown little net change for the week, bolognas selling largely at \$3.75 and \$4.00, within a price spread of \$3.50 to \$4.25, heavy beef bulls largely \$4.25 to \$4.75, a few good to choice lightweights up to \$6.00 or better. The trend of prices for veal calves has been upward under a healthy demand, best light selling at present largely at \$8.50 and \$8.75, a few extra choice \$9.00 and \$9.25, seconds and culls \$4.50 to \$6.00.

The hog run this week to date totals about 26,000, compared with 34,000 the same period a week ago, and 17,700 a year ago. The market advanced on the closing days of last week, but is on the decline this week, today's market being about 10 to 15c lower on the average compared with a week ago. Bulk of better grades sold today at \$9.75 to \$10.00, some choice 160 to around 180-pound averages up to \$10.25, packing sows \$8.75 to \$9.50. Weights are gradually increasing, last week's average being 251 pounds, and for the first three days this week the average is around 255 pounds.

Good native spring lambs topped today at \$14.00, best clippers around \$11.50 to \$12.00, good light native ewes \$6.50, heavies down at \$3.00 to \$3.50, these prices being steady to about 50c lower than a week ago.

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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES quiet. Rumors of additional movement in 16c May natives are still unconfirmed. The situation is considered about steady. Moderate inquiry noted but no desire to pay any advanced figures. Native steers quoted 16c paid; spreads 20c paid for April-May. Texas quoted 14½c; butts 14½c; Colorados 13½c; branded cows 12c; heavy cows 14 ¾ 14½c; lights 13½c; native bulls 9½c paid; further inquiry reported; branded bulls 8@8½c.

COUNTRY HIDES—A very good call is said to continue for buff weights on a basis of 9½c for grub free fresh stock. The outlets for this description is said to be in smoked elk leather for the sport shoes so much the vogue. Sellers are endeavoring to obtain 10c on this business, but have been unsuccessful as yet. A volume movement was put across at 9½c for grub free lots for this outlet. Interest is mainly centered in the light end of the list suitable for patent leather. This class of finished material still has a very good call and makers are anxious to be assured of their raw stock supplies. The situation in the originating sections is steady with all weight hides bringing 9c readily for average quality and up to 9½@10c talked in the choice sections. Heavy steers are difficult to move and are quoted at 10@11c nominal; heavy cows lately moved at 9c and are generally held for 10c now; buffs quoted 9½c paid and bid and 10c talked for further business in choice quality stuff; grubby buffs are ranged down to 9c asked. Extremes are quoted at 12@12½c for quality. Last sales locally were in this range. Ohio extremes, grub free, sold up to a 13c basis. Branded country hides are quoted at 6½@7c; country packer branded hides quoted at 9@12c; bulls quoted 6@6½c; country packer bulls at 7½@8c, and glue hides at 4½@5½c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES—Steadiness continues to be manifested in Twin Cities markets. Business is slow of consummation as sellers usually talk very strong levels. Holdings are moderate. All weight hides lately sold at 9c from surrounding territory. Heavy hides lately moved at 9@9½c and light hides, containing grubs moved at 11½c. Most collectors are demanding 12@12½c for next business in good descriptions of extremes. Bulls are quoted about 6@6½c; Kipskins lately sold at 10c and calkskins at 12c. Horse hides range at \$3.25@3.50.

CALFSKINS steady but quiet. Business is slow of consummation. Local collectors offer Chicago city calfskins from first salt at 16@17c range; late sales were effected at the inside level. Holdings are moderately ample. Outside city and packer skins moved at 16½c, as noted yesterday for straight weights. Packer skins here are held at 17c with tentative bids at 16½c noted. Outside city skins resalted quoted at 13@15c paid for quality and country goods quoted at 10@13c. Deacons are quoted at 75c@1.15 for descriptions; kipskins lately sold at 15c for May packers with overweights 14c and branded 12c. Cities are quoted at 14½@15c. Outside city kipskins quoted 12@14c; countries 9@11c.

HOGSKINS—Country run quoted 15@30c; rejects half; strips, 4@5c.

HORSE HIDES—Moderate call continues for fresh hides suitable for smoked horse shoe upper leather at present being made into sport shoes. Fresh city renderer hides are bringing \$4.00@4.15. Mixed city and country renderer descriptions range at \$3.65@3.90 for quality and country goods range down to about \$3.00 for age and description.

SHEEP PELTS quiet. A car of packer shearlings recently sold at 85c for No. 1's and 75c for seconds. Packer spring lambs

are in small supply and quoted \$1.00@1.10 last paid slaughter is still mainly Californians, natives constituting but one-third of the kill. Dry western pelts as noted yesterday sold at 27½c for Montanas; sellers generally talking 30c; Colorados and Wyomings available at 27½c. Pickled skins range at \$3.00@4.00 dozen and goat-skins at 60c@1.15 last paid.

New York.

PACKER HIDES—The movement recently noted in spready steers at the new price of 23c involved two cars a month from June to January. This absorbs half of the interested seller's production. Unsold lots are now generally held at 25c for such take-off, bids at the last sale figure of 23c having been refused. No change noted in other descriptions of hides. Sellers usually talk prices above what tanners care to pay. Natives are quoted at 15½c asked; butts quoted 14½c and Colorados 13½c asked. Cows range at 11½@12½c and bulls at 9c asked. Buyers' views on all descriptions are fully half a cent less.

SMALL PACKER HIDES—The situation in Eastern small packer hides continues steady to strong with occasional trading. Most sellers are talking stronger levels than buyers care to pay. May all weight cows lately sold at 12@12½c and steers made 13@13½c. Sellers in some instances talk half a cent higher. Bulls and brands quoted 8@8½c.

COUNTRY HIDES—Conditions remain strong in country hides. An especially good call is noted for the light end of the list. As high as 13c has been paid for grub free mid-Western extremes. Weights 25/50 lbs. sold at 12½c. Straight weight extremes, containing grubs bring 12@12½c as to percentages involved. New England and Canadian extremes containing some grubs range at 11½@12½c for quality; Southern extremes are quoted up to 12c for ordinary quality northerly hides. Extremes and kip of middle Southern origin sold at 12c. The heavier weights of hides are talked stronger but not much in the way of new business is transpiring. Heavy cows are offered from Eastern sellers at 8½c. Most mid-Western sellers talk up to 10c for over 45 lbs. hides and business is reported from time to time at 9½c.

CALFSKINS waiting. Trimmed New York City calfskins are slow sale. Tanners are unwilling to better last sale prices of \$1.25@1.95@2.60. Sellers want \$1.30@1.35, \$2.00@2.65@2.75. Kips are held at \$3.00@3.75. Outside skins quoted \$1.00@1.20 basis on lights. Untrimmed skins, 15@16c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 35.)

wanted at prices about like last week, around \$7.00 to \$7.50 for choice individuals. Bologna bulls closed on a \$3.90 to \$4.25 basis with the bulk selling around \$4.10 to \$4.15. Beef bulls sold mostly at \$4.50 to \$5.00, according to weight and finish.

Packers bought their week's quota of veal calves at \$9.25 to \$10.00 mostly, paying upward to \$10.50 for a few lots of choice 120 to 130-lb. vealers. Outsiders competed for choice handyweight calves, paying \$10.50 to \$11.00 and even higher on closing sessions.

After an early out of line top of \$11.00 Monday, the hog market ruled steadily lower all week, the Tuesday holiday aiding the buying end of the trade, due to the liberal supplies thrown on Wednesday's and Thursday's markets. Values were 30 to 45c lower than Monday's early trade by mid-session Thursday, after which first reaction was noted. Packers bought freely of good light and medium weight hogs on the week's early sessions, leaving com-

mon and heavy mixed packing grades each day as holdovers. Pigs were scarce all week and ruled fully steady to strong.

Today's trade opened largely 10 to 20c lower and developed into a generally 15 to 20c lower market, with spots 25c under Wednesday's average. Presence of sizeable late shipping orders coupled with liberal packer buying caused today's late trade to strengthen, however, with the close active and 5 to 10c higher than early. Top for the day, \$10.60, was paid early for a load of lights and again on the close for numerous loads of choice lights, with bulk of the good 170 to 220-pounders going from \$10.50 to \$10.55, and good 230 to 300-lb. butchers from \$10.20 to \$10.40 early, and from \$10.25 to \$10.50 late. Heavy mixed hogs, largely packers, were slow sale at the day's full decline, going largely from \$9.65 to \$9.90, with medium weight mixed from \$10.00 to \$10.20 and lighter weights from \$10.25 to \$10.35. Packing sows sold mostly from \$9.00 to \$9.25, with smooth butchery sows \$9.50 to \$9.65. Pigs ruled steady to strong, due to outside shipping demand, and good 110 to 120-lb. averages cleared from \$9.50 to \$10.00, with stronger weights at \$10.25 to \$10.35.

As compared week ago, today's top of \$10.60 showed a loss of 20c. Bulk at \$10.15 to \$10.55 was 15 to 25c lower. Bulk of the good light and medium weight butchers closed 20 to 30c lower, and packing grades 15 to 25c lower than a week ago. Little change was noted in pig values from last Thursday.

Despite observance of the memorial holiday at this and at a few other markets, receipts of sheep and lambs locally and in the aggregate elsewhere have been larger this week than last and the trend of prices has been sharply lower. Local receipts on Monday and on Wednesday, with the holiday intervening, proved very burdensome in view of the one-day suspension in killing operations.

As compared with Thursday of last week, desirable fat lambs are 75c to \$1.00 lower with heavy weights and cull stuff, together with low dressers representing clean-ups of feed lots, showing more decline. Demand for such kinds, and for heavy sheep as well, has been negligible and some heavy ewes sold today as much as \$1.50 to \$2.00 below a week ago. Desirable yearlings are mostly 50c lower for the week and 25 to 50c covers the decline on the best grades of light and handy-weight fat sheep.

New crop California lambs have been less in evidence than during the previous fortnight but a desirable killing grade sold today at \$14.25 to \$14.50, against a \$15.75 top last Thursday, and \$14.50 also stopped today the best natives available, spring lambs showing fully as much decline for the week as more matured lambs. Cull native springs are finding a very narrow demand and are about \$2.00 lower than a week ago, selling today largely at \$9.00 to \$9.25 with some of the more inferior light weights at \$7.25 to \$8.00. Best shorn lambs today sold at \$12.25, against \$13.75 last Thursday. Low dressers are shunned and several load lots have sold down to \$9.50 and below, feeder demand for shorn lambs being virtually a minus quantity. Some cull clipped lambs sold down to \$7.00 or lower.

A part load of very good handyweight fed western yearlings sold today at \$10.50 with two-year-olds, largely breakers, in the same shipment, reaching \$9.00. Most of the yearlings offered have been fed-Texans mixed with two-year-olds and sales of this class have ranged largely from \$7.00 to \$8.25 for a common to medium kind. Well-fattened but rather coarse fed western matured wethers, averaging 122 lbs., sold today at \$6.50. Best light and handyweight fat ewes are selling up to \$6.75 to \$7.00, but fat, heavy ewes are a drug at \$3.00 to \$3.50 and a few big weights today took \$2.50 with inferior canner ewes as low as 50c per hundredweight. Native rams are going today mostly at \$2.50.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Guyton Ice Co., Springfield, Ga., will shortly begin operations.

M. F. Palmer, Hartsville, Mo., is contemplating erecting an ice plant.

The Capital Ice & Cold Storage Co., Salem, Ore., will soon begin operations.

W. E. Rogers, manager of the municipal ice plant, Leesburg, Fla., is planning improvements.

I. N. Ellis, Hazelhurst, Miss., is interested in the establishment of an ice plant to cost about \$15,000.

The Hanford Ice Co., Hanford, Cal., will erect a new ice plant in the near future to cost about \$60,000.

The Kensington Hygienic Ice Co., Trenton avenue and Huntingdon street, Philadelphia, Pa., will shortly erect a new ice plant.

The Mertens Ice & Fuel Co., St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000 by T. W., J. H., and O. J. Mertens.

The Harvey and Sisler Warehouse, including a cold storage plant, will soon be erected on the Christiana River at Wilmington, Del.

The Newton Ice & Fuel Co., Newton, Miss., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 by Chas. A. Zilker, W. W. Johnson, and others.

Felix Hayman, N. Tryon street, Charlotte, N. C., is reported to be going to expend about \$50,000 on the construction of a new cold storage plant.

The Stuart Cold Storage Corporation, Stuart, Va., has been incorporated with the following officers: President, G. T. Divers; and J. F. Reynolds, secretary.

James A. Onstott and M. R. Amerman have bought the plant of the Kansas Ice and Refrigeration Co. at Wichita, Kans., and will begin operations during June under the new firm name of the Peerless Ice & Cold Storage Co., after spending some \$125,000 on improvements.

DUTCH MEAT TRADE.

(Continued from page 19.)

American trade while in the items in which there have been increased imports the United States has had a comparatively small part.

Dutch Export Meat Trade.

The chief increase in the exports of meat from the country have been in fresh pork and beef, particularly the former, and Great Britain has been the chief buyer though Switzerland has been a heavy importer. On the other hand, Germany, normally one of Holland's best customers, has dropped out of the trade to an increasing extent as a result of the collapse in the value of the mark.

The export of salted pork also has greatly increased, Great Britain also taking most of this pickled product, while Germany imported comparatively little and, in fact, was practically out of the trade entirely during the closing months of the year.

Exports of Meat from Holland.

The exports of various kinds of meat during the past two years has been as follows:

To:	1920		1921	
	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.
Fresh Pork:				
Germany	42	\$ 26,887	911	\$ 418,678
Great Britain	1,272	788,716	14,031	5,875,457
France			817	362,641
Switzerland	239	136,236	2,115	941,607
Other countries			67	22,146
	1,553	\$ 951,839	17,941	\$ 7,619,909
Beef:				
Germany	920	\$ 307,001	230	\$ 76,809
Great Britain	1,590	438,520	5,338	1,670,369
Switzerland	262	154,293	920	526,558
Other countries	145	42,007	19	8,756
	2,887	\$ 941,821	6,507	\$ 2,282,492
Mutton:				
Great Britain	3,027	\$1,622,935	4,108	\$1,507,920
Other countries	125	69,066	57	32,148
	3,152	\$1,692,001	4,165	\$1,540,068
Frozen Meat:				
All countries	38	\$ 14,054	182	\$ 51,660
Salted Pork and Bacon:				
Germany	3,687	\$1,497,980	1,301	\$ 344,868
Great Britain	67	43,177	12,888	7,484,051
Other countries	121	44,887	102	41,965
	3,875	\$1,586,044	14,291	\$ 7,870,884
Salted Beef:				
All countries	211	\$ 48,279	33	\$ 9,745
All other salted meat:				
cut meats	110	\$ 18,933		
Dried or Smoked Pork and Bacon:				
Germany	397	\$ 148,237	587	\$ 162,083
Belgium	16	7,916	115	68,810
Great Britain	2	1,617	64	32,842
Dutch E. Indies	116	72,952	113	69,891
Other countries	98	51,918	18	13,097
	629	\$ 281,740	897	\$ 341,723
All other dried and smoked meats:				
.....	11	\$ 6,062	8	\$ 6,430
Offals:				
Germany	2,572	\$ 322,003	2,350	\$ 354,063
Great Britain	695	172,049	1,652	365,908
France	168	40,661	334	71,791
Other countries	354	53,663	121	26,101
	3,789	\$ 588,376	4,457	\$ 817,863
Grand total.....	16,255	\$6,129,149	48,481	\$20,540,774

Pork Production Year Feature.

The development of Holland's pork production has been the outstanding feature of the year and a nightly service of steamers from Rotterdam to London has been the chief means of shipping this product to advantage. A large proportion of this pork is fattened on distillery by-products and the greater part of it is of excellent quality.

The United States has had practically no part in the export trade. During the latter part of 1921 some efforts were made to ship certain Dutch meat products to the United States under the stimulus of high American exchange, but the trade reached no material volume, and has been interfered with by the fact that the Dutch rules as to inspection and preparation do not meet with the requirements of American law.

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Cleveland—Curtis Bros. Transfer Co.
Detroit—Brennan Truck Co.

El Paso—R. E. Huthstetner, 615 Mills Bldg.
Jacksonville—Jacksonville Whse. & Distributing Co.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernest O. Heinsdorf.
New York—Roessler & Haaslaicher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 638 Camp St.
Norfolk—Southgate Forwarding & Storage Co.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., 158 Tenth St.
Providence—Edwin Knowles, 26 Custom House St.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Casting Co.
Savannah—Savannah Brokerage Co.
San Francisco—Mailiard & Schmiedell.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; G. H. Weddle & Co., 67 Walbridge Ave.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.



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CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a week ago and a year ago are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending May 25, 1922:

	Sales			Top price good steers (1,000-1,200 lbs.)		
	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending
	May 25, 1921.	May 18.	May 25, 1921.	May 25, 1921.	May 18.	May 18.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	4,281	5,383	6,255	\$8.90	\$10.00	\$9.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	408	305	475	8.75	10.25	8.75
Montreal (E. End)	430	390	543	8.75	10.25	8.75
Winnipeg	1,758	1,479	1,981	8.00	9.50	8.35
Calgary	506	1,197	1,252	6.50	7.25	7.00
Edmonton	929	647	972	7.25	8.00	7.50
Prince Albert	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moose Jaw	146	...	...	7.50	...	...

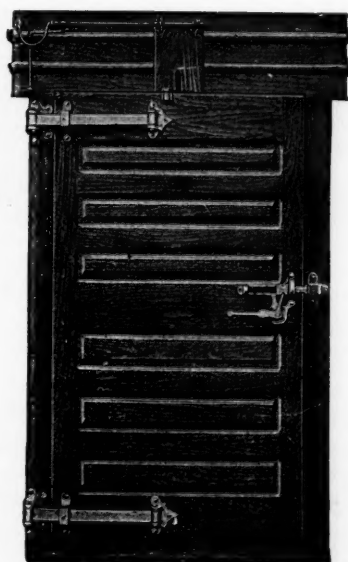
CALVES.

	Sales			Top price good calves		
	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending
	May 25, 1921.	May 18.	May 25, 1921.	May 25, 1921.	May 18.	May 18.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	2,830	1,701	2,316	\$11.00	\$12.00	\$14.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	2,417	1,103	1,776	8.00	8.00	7.50
Montreal (E. End)	1,136	729	1,733	8.00	8.00	7.50
Winnipeg	362	205	397	11.00	12.00	11.00
Calgary	34	47	67	7.00	9.50	8.00
Edmonton	206	43	103	9.00	10.00	9.00
Prince Albert	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moose Jaw	30	...	...	9.00	...	...

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared to a week ago and year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending May 25, 1922, as follows:

	Sales			Top price good lambs		
	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending
	May 25, 1921.	May 18.	May 25, 1921.	May 25, 1921.	May 18.	May 18.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,361	1,208	1,090	\$19.00	\$18.50	\$15.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	321	334	569	16.00	16.00	20.00
Montreal (E. End)	496	279	643	16.00	16.00	20.00
Winnipeg	153	150	152	14.00	12.00	14.50
Calgary	44	1,158	98	11.50
Edmonton	179	...	54	13.00	...	13.00
Prince Albert
Moose Jaw



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Chicago Section

W. E. Monroe of Rutgers, Bleeker & Co., New York, was a visitor in Chicago this week.

Fred T. Fuller, president of the Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia., was a visitor in Chicago this week.

F. J. Duffield, general manager of Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia., was in Chicago on business this week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago for the first four days of this week totaled 41,419 cattle, 12,141 calves, 113,912 hogs, and 52,680 sheep.

Henry O'Shea, superintendent and general manager of the Van Camp Packing Co., Louisville, Ky., spent a few days in Chicago during the past week.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 27, 1922, for shipment sold out, ranged from 8.50 to 16.00 cents per pound, average 12.38 cents per pound.

L. D. H. Weld, manager of the commercial research department of Swift & Company, addressed the Pittsburgh Advertising Club recently. He stated that advertising makes possible large scale production and lowers prices.

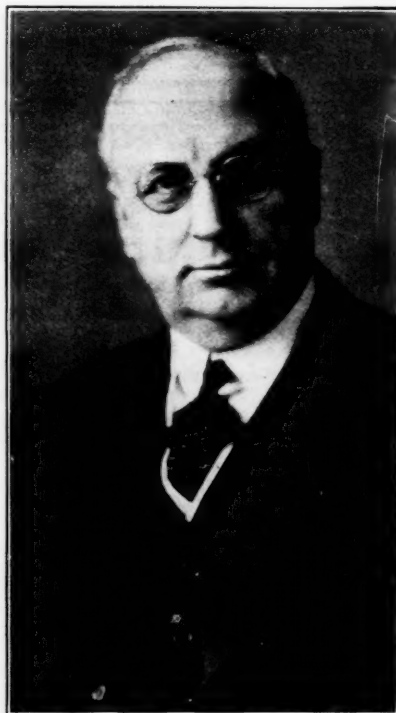
D. P. Cosgrove of Sterne & Son Co., the well known packinghouse brokers, has been in the East on a business trip. On his way home he took in the convention of margarin manufacturers, which he says was a very interesting event.

I. W. Fowler, managing director of the Fowler Casing Co., Ltd., London, England, has just returned to Chicago from a three months' trip to London. Mr. Fowler reports a successful trip and says business conditions in England are steadily improving.

W. W. Woods, director of the bureau of public relations of the Institute of American Meat Packers and secretary of the National Association of Meat Councils, has gone on a trip to California to confer with leaders in the meat industry there who are planning the establishment of meat councils in several of the cities in that state. He is accompanied by John T. Rus-

sell, president of the National Association of Meat Councils.

John L. Sheehy, one of the best-known figures in the operating and sales end of the packinghouse business for the past 25 years, has returned to his old love, the brokerage business. He is now connected with the Davidson Commission Co., of Chicago, and will have an important place in this organization. His long experience



JOHN L. SHEEHY.

with both large and small packers will especially fit him to handle his new responsibilities. His many friends among packers and jobbers will be interested to know of his new connection.

Wm. H. Eichelman, a mechanical engineer well-known in the packinghouse industry as a tank expert, has associated

himself with J. M. Kryl, a structural engineer, in the firm of Kryl & Eichelman. A plant is being constructed for them on West 26th street, Chicago, where they will engage in the building of packinghouse and other equipment.

Announcements were received this week of the wedding on May 19 at West Kirby, Cheshire, Eng., of Jay G. Hormel, vice president of Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn., to Mlle. Germaine Dubois, a native of France. Mr. Hormel was an officer in the American army in the World War. He will have the best wishes of an army of friends in the industry in which he is such an active and progressive figure.

Among the packers in the city attending the meeting of the Institute Plan Commission of the Institute of American Meat Packers were the following: J. C. Dold, president of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. C. Merritt, vice-president and general manager of the Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Myron McMillan, of the J. T. McMillan Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Robert S. Sinclair, of T. M. Sinclair & Co., Ltd., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; J. G. Cownie, of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo; J. W. Mock, of John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia.; and Walter H. Saunders, attorney of St. Louis, Mo., chairman of committee on charter.

Leslie F. Edwards, formerly assistant to Everett Wilson in the branch house department, Armour & Company, died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., on May 25. Mr. Edwards had not been active in the Armour organization for a number of years as his health failed him in 1908, but he was well known to present-day Armour employees and officials. He began his career with Armour & Company in 1886 and for years had charge of their Florida business. Just prior to his association with Everett Wilson he was in charge of the branch house department at the Omaha plant. He was placed on the pension roll when the pension fund was inaugurated in 1911.

LIVESTOCK IN POLAND.

Number of livestock in Poland, according to the census of September 30, 1921, is reported as follows by the International Institute of Agriculture:

Cattle	3,387,000
Hogs	5,101,000
Sheep	2,093,000

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534 to 540 W. 37th St. 539 to 543 W. 38th St.
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CHICAGO STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Stocks of provisions at Chicago on May 31, 1922, with comparisons for a month ago and a year ago, are reported as follows:

	May 31, '22	Apr. 30, '22	May 31, '21
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 1921	180	455	5,272
Other kinds of barrelled pork	30,697	29,464	33,947
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '21	56,561,991	39,918,340	88,466,887
Other kinds of lard	14,300,554	5,229,175	8,553,747
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1921	690,239	463,017	7,709,851
Short clear middles	71,329	37,360	154,813
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, '21	1,038,605	650,561	2,843,120
Ex. short rib middles	588,775	208,433	1,053,835
Dry salted short fat backs	6,862,111	5,807,587	10,103,920
Dry salted should.	140,128	147,354	214,908
Dry salted bellies	21,392,468	20,021,430	28,907,000
Sweet pickled hams	22,322,800	22,081,105	26,497,358
Sweet pickled skinned hams	12,325,986	12,768,771	10,391,919
Sweet pickled bellies	7,388,850	8,073,871	8,397,990
Sweet pickled Cal. or picnic hams			
ton shoulders	6,279,765	6,931,508	7,804,373
Sweet pickl. should.	154,970	154,155	108,780
Other cuts of meats	8,824,263	7,918,214	22,483,744
Total cut meats	88,680,289	85,864,026	125,771,680

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, June 1, 1922, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co.	12,800
Anglo-American Provision Co.	10,500
Swift & Co.	12,000
G. H. Hammond & Co.	8,900
Morris & Co.	11,000
Wilson & Co.	10,500
Boyd-Lunham Co.	6,600
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.	15,100
Roberts & Oakes	6,100
Miller & Hart	4,900
Independent Packing Co.	7,900
Brennan Packing Co.	5,100
Wm. Davies Co.	2,500
Others	5,700

119,600

CHICAGO PROVISION SHIPMENTS.

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 27, 1922, with comparisons, were as follows:

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
Cured meats	15,329,000	14,030,000	17,775,000
Lard	8,600,000	8,025,000	9,068,000
Fresh meats	32,689,000	32,030,000	29,271,000
Pork	6,662	7,065	9,588
Canned meats	10,612	25,472	28,271

Receipts for week: Cured meats, 506,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 7,533,000 lbs.; lard, 2,660,000 lbs.

CHICAGO HOG MOVEMENT.

Movement of hogs at Chicago for the period January 1 to May 31, 1922, with comparisons are reported as follows:

	1922	1921
	Repts.	Repts.
Jan. 1 to April 30	324,284	427,175
Month of May	111,324	113,823
Total to May 31	435,608	540,998

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

With the favorable weather and the week's trade shortened by the Tuesday holiday, demand showed considerable improvement by midweek. With the exception of slight advances in steer prices, early in the week, and slight declines in lamb prices, last week's closing figures were used as a basis for this week's selling.

While receipts of steers were barely liberal, demand proved sufficient to keep stocks moving. All grades of steers scored an advance of 50c early in the week, but liberal offerings of desirable medium to good steers effaced the advance on such grades by midweek. The choice bullocks, on the yearling order, reached \$15.50 early in the week, but such sales were limited and buyers were able to procure desirable medium to good steers at \$13 to \$14, which prices took the bulk of steer beef.

More heifers than usual were included in the steer offering and sold at steer prices. Strong to heavy-weight cows of quality formed a good percentage of the she stock offering and sold at prices steady with last week's closing. Handy-weight butcher cows sold well in the straight cuts, while heavy cows were practically all sold in cuts.

Rounds, loins and plates moved well at prices steady to strong with a week ago. Chucks were somewhat draggy, but prices ruled close to steady with last week. Although bologna bulls were in light sup-

ply, demand was slow and prices declined 50c from a week ago.

Supplies of veal were very uneven, with common and medium calves forming the greater percentage of offerings. Choice calves were scarce and sold readily at top quotations. Demand improved considerably after midweek as supplies decreased. Common calves advanced around \$1, while other grades held fully steady with a week ago.

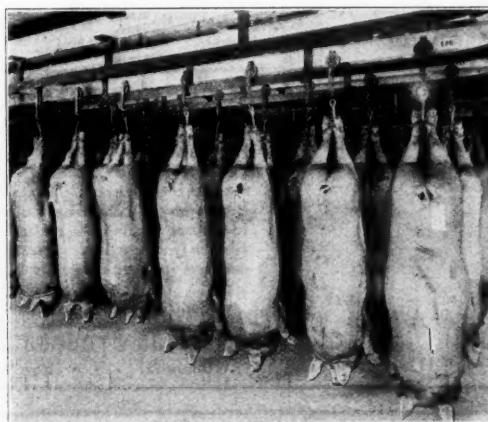
Although supplies were not heavy, demand for lamb was slow and the movement slightly below normal. All grades, including spring lamb, show a decline of \$1 from a week ago.

With normal offerings of mutton, prices are unchanged from a week ago. Some cuts, especially legs, from heavy sheep, were hard to move while other cuts moved fairly well, although strong efforts on the part of sellers were necessary to prevent accumulation.

With fairly liberal offerings of pork the first of the week, which included considerable stock carried over from last week, prices were somewhat uneven with many low spots reached in order to reduce accumulation. However, fresh local cuts ruled steady and the week's closing prices are fully steady to strong with last week's closing.

Compared with last Friday, common and choice steers generally 50c higher, other grades of cows unchanged. Bull's 50c lower; common calves 50c higher; other grades steady to strong. Lambs \$1 lower; mutton unchanged. Pork loins and picnics steady, shoulders steady to 50c higher; Boston butts steady to 50c lower, and spareribs steady to \$1 higher. There will be a light carry-over of beef, with other meats well cleaned up.

17 Miles of Overhead Rail



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In the receiving and shipping of perishable products speed is imperative, and to facilitate the freezing, particularly of Beef and Pork there are in use at this plant some 17 Miles of Overhead Rail, and 30,000 Trolley Hooks upon which the fresh Carcass Beef, Hogs, Sheep, etc., are hung and moved to and from various parts of the plant.

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CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 22.....	23,659	3,368	59,869	17,610
Tuesday, May 23.....	8,751	4,933	26,569	11,734
Wednesday, May 24.....	11,955	1,886	21,432	13,555
Thursday, May 25.....	11,746	5,550	24,362	14,278
Friday, May 26.....	3,736	777	24,519	7,829
Saturday, May 27.....	500	100	8,500	3,000

Total for week.....	59,477	16,614	165,251	68,006
Previous week.....	54,288	17,501	138,654	66,577
Year ago.....	53,592	18,736	168,500	75,365
Two years ago.....	47,036	15,797	156,377	53,962

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 22.....	7,104	97	8,242	2,593
Tuesday, May 23.....	4,284	92	5,275	4,266
Wednesday, May 24.....	4,380	6	2,500	2,385
Thursday, May 25.....	3,460	6	3,783	2,655
Friday, May 26.....	1,629	15	5,805	2,518
Saturday, May 27.....	200	...	1,500	500

Total for week.....	21,157	210	27,105	14,917
Previous week.....	16,217	133	15,137	20,007
Year ago.....	26,121	553	20,818	9,123
Two years ago.....	24,612	87	29,471	15,060

Receipts at Chicago for the year to May 27, 1922, with comparisons:				
	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
Cattle.....	1,168,049	1,129,798	1,168,049	1,129,798
Calves.....	353,779	353,779	353,779	353,779
Hogs.....	3,309,188	3,549,005	3,309,188	3,549,005
Sheep.....	1,443,226	1,862,565	1,443,226	1,862,565

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:				
	Week.	Year to date.	1921.	1920.
Week ending May 27.....	624,000	11,022,000	624,000	11,022,000
Previous week.....	542,000	12,806,000	542,000	12,806,000
Cor. week, 1922.....	627,000	12,806,000	627,000	12,806,000
Cor. week, 1921.....	599,000	15,075,000	599,000	15,075,000
Cor. week, 1920.....	451,000	14,488,000	451,000	14,488,000
Cor. week, 1919.....	420,000	12,784,000	420,000	12,784,000
Cor. week, 1918.....	520,000	15,062,000	520,000	15,062,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	580,000	12,433,000	580,000	12,433,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	452,000	10,287,000	452,000	10,287,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending May 27, with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	1921.
Week ending May 27.....	171,000	506,000	151,000	171,000
Previous week.....	161,000	433,000	151,000	161,000
1922.....	154,000	489,000	187,000	154,000
1921.....	137,000	570,000	139,000	137,000
1920.....	174,000	405,000	138,000	174,000
1919.....	146,000	363,000	133,000	146,000
1918.....	171,000	331,000	111,000	171,000
1917.....	147,000	415,000	157,000	147,000
1916.....	110,000	452,000	102,000	110,000
1915.....	102,000	345,000	155,000	102,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending May 27, 1922:				
Armour & Co.....	13,400			
Anglo-American.....	8,000			
Swift & Co.....	18,700			
Hannum Co.....	8,100			
Morris & Co.....	15,000			
Wilson & Co.....	12,500			
Boyd-Lambert.....	6,700			
Western Packing Co.....	16,500			
Roberts & Oake.....	7,100			
Miller & Hart.....	4,700			
Independent Packing Co.....	8,500			
Brennan Packing Co.....	3,000			
Wm. Davies Co.....	3,000			
Others.....	15,400			
Total.....	144,300			
Previous week.....	132,700			
Year ago.....	155,900			
Two years ago.....	130,600			
Three years ago.....	133,900			

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending May 27.....	\$ 8.35	\$10.50	\$ 7.35	\$12.60
Previous week.....	8.25	10.70	7.50	12.40
Cor. week, 1921.....	8.10	8.15	4.20	11.30

Cor. week, 1920.....	12.10	14.40	10.80	15.75
Cor. week, 1919.....	14.15	20.25	11.05	14.95
Cor. week, 1918.....	15.25	16.65	14.50	17.30
Cor. week, 1917.....	12.00	15.60	12.75	16.15
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.65	9.65	7.55	10.60
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.60	7.90	5.65	10.25
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.40	8.15	5.35	8.00
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.15	8.60	5.35	6.90
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.80	7.54	4.90	7.70
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.05	6.10	4.05	6.20

Average, 1911-1921.....\$10.00 \$11.15 \$6.90 \$11.30

Prices at Chicago, Thursday, June 1, 1922:

CATTLE.	
Beef Steers:	
Med. and heavy wt. (1,100 lbs. up).....	\$ 8.75@ 9.35
Choice and prime.....	8.35@ 8.75
Good.....	7.85@ 8.35
Medium.....	7.25@ 7.85
Common.....	8.85@ 9.50
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down).....	8.40@ 8.85
Choice and prime.....	8.00@ 8.40
Good.....	7.25@ 8.00
Medium.....	
Common.....	

Butcher Cattle:	
Heifers, common choice.....	5.75@ 8.60
Cows, common choice.....	4.25@ 7.25
Pulls, Bologna and beef.....	3.90@ 6.25
Canners and Cutters:	
Cows and heifers.....	3.00@ 4.25
Canner steers.....	4.25@ 5.75
Veal Calves:	
Light and med. weight, med. good and choice.....	8.25@ 10.50
Heavy weight, common-choice.....	4.50@ 8.50
Feeder Steers:	
Common-choice (1,000 lbs. up).....	6.00@ 7.85
Common-choice (750-1,000 lbs.).....	6.00@ 7.85

HOGS.	
Top.....	\$10.40
Bulk of sales.....	10.15@ 10.55
Heavy weight (250 lbs. up), med. choice.....	10.25@ 10.45
Med. weight (200-250 lbs.), med. choice.....	10.35@ 10.60
Light weight (150-200 lbs.), com. choice.....	10.50@ 10.60
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), com. choice.....	10.25@ 10.55
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth.....	9.25@ 9.75
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough.....	9.00@ 9.30
Killing pigs (130 lbs. down), med. choice.....	9.25@ 10.30

SHEEP.	
Lambs: (84 lbs. down), medium prime.....	\$ 9.75@ 12.85
85 lbs. up.....	9.75@ 12.85
Spring lambs.....	9.25@ 11.75
Culls and common.....	7.00@ 9.50
Yearling wethers.....	8.00@ 10.75
Wethers, medium prime.....	5.75@ 8.25
Ewes, medium choice.....	3.00@ 7.00
Culls and common.....	1.50@ 3.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.				
SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1922.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$25.50	\$26.50	\$25.50	\$26.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.32½	11.32½	11.32½	11.32½
July.....	11.45	11.45	11.42½	11.45
Sept.....	11.75	11.75	11.70	11.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	13.50			13.50
July.....	11.90	11.85	11.85	11.85
Sept.....				11.75

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1922.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	26.50			26.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.40	11.45	11.40	11.45
July.....	11.45	11.55	11.45	11.55
Sept.....	11.72½	11.82½	11.75	11.82½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	13.50			13.50
July.....	11.80	11.85	11.85	11.87½
Sept.....	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1922.
Holiday—No market.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1922.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	26.50			26.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.45	11.50	11.35	11.35
July.....	11.50	11.55	11.50	11.50
Sept.....	11.77½	11.80	11.77½	11.77½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	13.50			13.50
July.....	11.87½			11.87½
Sept.....				11.80

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1922.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Pork—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	26.50			26.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.45	11.50	11.35	11.35
July.....	11.50	11.55	11.50	11.50
Sept.....	11.77½	11.80	11.77½	11.77½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	13.50			13.50
July.....	11.87½			11.87½
Sept.....				11.80

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1922.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	26.50			26.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.40	11.42½	11.40	11.40
Sept.....	11.65-67½	11.70	11.65	11.67½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	13.50			13.50
July.....	11.87½			11.87½
Sept.....				11.80

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.			
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end.....	25	22	20
Rib roast, light end.....	32	28	22
Chucks roast.....	20	15	12
Steaks, round.....	30	25	23
Steaks, sirloin, first cut.....	42	35	30
Steaks, porterhouse.....	50	42	32
Steaks, flank.....	30	25	15
Beef stew, chuck.....	18	15	14
Corned briskets, boneless.....	20	18	20
Corned plates.....	12	10	10
Corned rumps, boneless.....	25	22	18

Lamb.		
	Good.	Com.
Hindquarters.....	42	35
Legs.....	45	38
Stews.....	20	15
Chops, shoulder.....	30	25
Chops, rib and loin.....	50	40

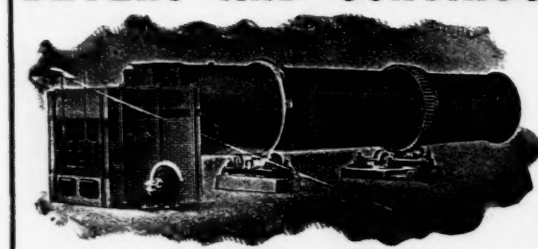
Mutton.		
Legs.....	22	..
Stew.....	15	..
Shoulders.....	20	..
Chops, rib and loin.....	35	..

Pork.		
Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.....	25	@28
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.....	25	@26
Loins, whole, 12 to 14.....	25	@25
Loins, whole, 14 and over.....	25	@23
Chops.....	12½	@18
Shoulders.....	16	@15
Butts.....	21	@21
Spareribs.....	15	@15
Hocks.....	15	@15
Leaf lard, unrendered.....	10	@10

Veal.		
Hindquarters.....	25	@30
Forequarters.....	12½	@18
Legs.....	25	@35
Breasts.....	12½	@18
Shoulders.....	16	@23
Cutlets.....	22	@42
Rib and loin chops.....	35	@35

Butchers' Offal.		
Suet.....		@ 3½
Shop fat.....		@ 1½
Bones, per 100 lbs.....		@25
Calf skins.....		@10
Kips.....		@ 9
Deacons.....		@10

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Send for Catalogue T. B.</

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

	Week ending	Cor. week,
	June 3,	1921.
Prime native steers.....	15 @ 16	17 @ 18
Good native steers.....	14 @ 15	16 @ 17
Medium steers.....	13 @ 14	14 @ 15
Helders, good.....	11 1/2 @ 15	13 @ 16
Cows.....	10 @ 14	11 @ 14
Hind quarters, choice.....	10 @ 12	10 @ 12
Fore quarters, choice.....	9 @ 10	9 @ 10

Beef Cuts.

Short Loin, No. 1.....	20 @ 20	20 @ 20
Short Loin, No. 2.....	19 @ 19	19 @ 19
Short Loin, No. 3.....	18 @ 18	18 @ 18
Short Loin, No. 4.....	17 @ 17	17 @ 17
Short Loin, No. 5.....	16 @ 16	16 @ 16
Short Loin, No. 6.....	15 @ 15	15 @ 15
Short Loin, No. 7.....	14 @ 14	14 @ 14
Short Loin, No. 8.....	13 @ 13	13 @ 13
Short Loin, No. 9.....	12 @ 12	12 @ 12
Short Loin, No. 10.....	11 @ 11	11 @ 11
Short Loin, No. 11.....	10 @ 10	10 @ 10
Short Loin, No. 12.....	9 @ 9	9 @ 9
Short Loin, No. 13.....	8 @ 8	8 @ 8
Short Loin, No. 14.....	7 @ 7	7 @ 7
Short Loin, No. 15.....	6 @ 6	6 @ 6
Short Loin, No. 16.....	5 @ 5	5 @ 5
Short Loin, No. 17.....	4 @ 4	4 @ 4
Short Loin, No. 18.....	3 @ 3	3 @ 3
Short Loin, No. 19.....	2 @ 2	2 @ 2
Short Loin, No. 20.....	1 @ 1	1 @ 1
Short Loin, No. 21.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 22.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 23.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 24.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 25.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 26.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 27.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 28.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 29.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 30.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 31.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 32.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 33.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 34.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 35.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 36.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 37.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 38.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 39.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 40.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 41.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 42.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 43.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 44.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
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Short Loin, No. 47.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 48.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 49.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
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Short Loin, No. 79.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
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Short Loin, No. 88.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 89.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 90.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 91.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 92.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 93.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 94.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 95.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 96.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 97.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 98.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 99.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Short Loin, No. 100.....	0 @ 0	0 @ 0

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	5 @ 8	6 @ 9
Hearts.....	4 1/2 @ 8	5 @ 9
Tongues.....	28 @ 30	27 @ 28
Sweetbreads.....	24 @ 28	27 @ 28
Ox tail, per lb.....	5 @ 9	6 @ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	4 @ 5	4 @ 5
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	4 @ 5	4 @ 5
Livers.....	7 @ 10	8 @ 11
Kidneys, per lb.....	10 @ 10 1/2	11 @ 11

Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	17 @ 18	16 @ 17
Good Carcass.....	13 @ 16	10 @ 15
Good Saddle.....	10 @ 15	20 @ 27
Good Backs.....	8 @ 12	8 @ 14
Medium Backs.....	6 @ 8	7 @ 8

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	4 @ 8	6 @ 8
Sweetbreads.....	32 @ 35	26 @ 40
Calf Livers.....	31 @ 34	28 @ 32

Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	20 @ 20	20 @ 20
Medium Lambs.....	19 @ 19	19 @ 19
Choice Saddle.....	18 @ 18	18 @ 18
Medium Saddle.....	17 @ 17	17 @ 17
Choice Fore.....	16 @ 16	16 @ 16
Medium Fore.....	15 @ 15	15 @ 15
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	23 @ 24	23 @ 24
Lamb Tongues, each.....	18 @ 18	18 @ 18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25 @ 25	25 @ 25

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	10 @ 10	10 @ 10
Light Sheep.....	9 @ 9	9 @ 9
Heavy Saddle.....	12 @ 12	12 @ 12
Light Saddle.....	11 @ 11	11 @ 11
Heavy Fore.....	8 @ 8	8 @ 8
Light Fore.....	7 @ 7	7 @ 7
Mutton Legs.....	20 @ 20	20 @ 20
Mutton Loin.....	25 @ 25	25 @ 25
Mutton Stew.....	7 @ 7	7 @ 7
Sheep Tongues, each.....	8 @ 8	8 @ 8
Sheep Heads, each.....	10 @ 10	10 @ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	15 @ 15	13 @ 13
Pork Loin, 8 to 10 lbs, avg.....	12 @ 12	10 @ 10
Leaf Lard.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	10 @ 10
Tenderloin.....	10 @ 10	9 @ 9
Spare Ribs.....	9 @ 9	8 @ 8
Butts.....	17 @ 17	14 @ 14
Hocks.....	15 @ 15	11 @ 11
Trimmings.....	9 @ 9	6 @ 6
Extra lean trimmings.....	15 @ 15	11 @ 11
Tails.....	12 @ 12	10 @ 10
Shouts.....	5 @ 5	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 @ 4
Pigs' Heads.....	7 @ 7	6 @ 6
Plaid Bones.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	10 @ 10
Chow Meat.....	9 @ 9	8 @ 8
Hog Livers, per lb.....	4 1/2 @ 5	4 @ 4
Neck Bones.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 @ 3
Skinned Shoulders.....	12 @ 12	10 @ 10
Pork Hearts.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 @ 4
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	5 @ 5	4 @ 4
Pork Tongues.....	12 @ 12	10 @ 10
Silo Bones.....	9 @ 9	8 @ 8
Tail Bones.....	8 @ 8	7 @ 7
Brains.....	10 @ 10	10 @ 10
Back fat.....	12 @ 12	10 @ 10
Hams.....	22 @ 22	20 @ 20
Calas.....	15 @ 15	13 @ 13
Bellies.....	24 @ 24	22 @ 22

DOMESTIC SAUSAGE.

Fancy pork sausage, in 1-lb. cartons.....	@ 22
Country style sausage, fresh, in link.....	@ 15
Country style sausage, fresh, in bulk.....	@ 14
Mixed sausage, fresh.....	@ 17
Frankfurts in pork casings.....	@ 13
Frankfurts in sheep casings.....	@ 15
Bologna in beef hungs, choice.....	@ 14
Bologna in beef middles, choice.....	@ 14
Bologna in cloth, paraffined, choice.....	@ 14
Liver sausage in hog hungs.....	@ 16
Liver sausage in beef rounds.....	@ 10
Head cheese.....	@ 12
New England luncheon specialty.....	@ 22
Liberty luncheon specialty.....	@ 14
Mixed luncheon specialty.....	@ 14
Tongue sausage.....	@ 19
Blood sausage.....	@ 14
Polish sausage.....	@ 14
Souse.....	@ 14

DRY SAUSAGE.

Cervelat, choice, in hog hungs.....	@ 47
Cervelat, new condition, in hog hungs.....	@ 47
Cervelat, new condition, in beef middles.....	@ 15
Thuringer Cervelat.....	@ 20
Farmer.....	@ 25
Holsteiner.....	@ 23
B. C. Salami, choice.....	@ 12
B. C. Salami, new condition.....	@ 10
Milano salami, choice, in hog hungs.....	@ 41
Frisses, choice, in hog middles.....	@ 39
Genoa style salami.....	@ 13
Peperni.....	@ 20
Mortadella, new condition.....	@ 23
Capicola.....	@ 49
Italian style hams.....	@ 43
Virginia style hams.....	@ 43

SAUSAGE IN OIL.

Bologna style sausage in beef rounds—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	5.75
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	6.50
Frankfurt style sausage in sheep casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	7.00
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	8.00
Frankfurt style sausage in pork casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	6.50
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	7.50
Smoked link sausage in pork casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	6.00
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	7.00

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

(F. O. B. CHICAGO.)	
Beef rounds, domestic, per set.....	.34
Beef rounds, export, per set.....	.40
Beef middles, per set.....	1.30
Beef hungs, No. 1, per piece.....	.28
Beef hungs, No. 2, per piece.....	.19
Beef wensands, No. 1, per piece.....	.19
Beef wensands, No. 2, per piece.....	.10
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	1.80
Beef bladders, medium, per doz.....	1.55
Hog casings, medium, f. o. b.....	1.89
Hog middles with cap, per set.....	.18
Hog middles, without cap, per set.....	.16
Hog hungs, export.....	.23
Hog hungs, large.....	.33
Hog hungs, medium.....	.48
Hog hungs, narrow.....	.08 1/2
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	.08
Imported sheep casings, extra wide.....	
Imported sheep casings, medium wide.....	
Imported sheep casings, medium.....	

VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS.

Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	14.00
Honeycomb tripe, 20-lb. bbl.....	16.00
Pocket honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	18.00
Pork feet, 200-lb. barrel.....	18.00
Pork tongues, 200-lb. barrel.....	45.00
Lamb tongues, long cut, 200-lb. bbl.....	33.00
Lamb tongues, short cut, 200-lb. bbl.....	38.00

CANNED MEATS.

Corned beef.....	No. 1/2, \$ 1.75	No. 1, \$ 2.35	No. 2, \$ 3.25	No. 6, \$ 15.00
Roast beef.....	2.35	4.00	4.00	15.00
Roast mutton.....	2.40	4.75	4.75	16.50
Sliced dried beef.....	3.10	4.90	4.90	17.50
Ox tongue, whole.....	2.50	4.25	8.75	32.50
Lunch tongue.....	1.50	4.25	4.25	16.00
Corn beef hash.....	1.50	2.35	4.25	16.00
Hamburger steaks with onions.....	1.15	2.25	4.15	16.00
Vienna style sausage.....	2.00	4.25	4.25	16.00
Veal loaf, medium size.....	1.25	4.25	4.25	16.00
Chili con carne with, or without, beans.....	1.25	4.25	4.25	16.00
Potted meats.....	.80	4.25	4.25	16.00

BARRELED PORK AND BEEF.

Mess pork, regular.....	27.00
Family back pork, 20 to 34 pieces.....	27.00
Family back pork, 35 to 45 pieces.....	27.00
Clear pork back, 40 to 50 pieces.....	22.00
Clear pork back, 50 to 60 pieces.....	21.50
Clear plate pork, 20 to 35 pieces.....	21.00
Clear plate pork, 35 to 45 pieces.....	20.50
Pean pork.....	20.50
Brisket pork.....	20.50
Plate beef.....	14.00
Extra plate beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	15.00

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi-	
cago.....	@ 18
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@ 19
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@ 18 1/2
Shortenings, 30 to 60 lb. tubs.....	@ 19
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@ 19

DRY SALT MEATS.

Extra short clears.....	@ 12 1/2
Extra short ribs.....	@ 12 1/2
Short clear middles, 1 lb.....	@ 14 1/2
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.....	@ 14
Clear bellies, 16 to 20 lbs.....	@ 14
Clear bellies, 20 to 25 lbs.....	@ 13 1/2

Clear bellies, 25 to 30 lbs.....	@ 13 1/2
Rib bellies, 20 to 25 lbs.....	@ 13 1/2
Rib bellies, 25 to 30 lbs.....	@ 13 1/2
Fat backs, 10 to 12 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2
Fat backs, 12 to 14 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2
Fat backs, 14 to 16 lbs.....	@ 10
Regular plates.....	@ 10 1/2
Butts.....	@ 8 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Regular hams, fancy, 14 to 16 lbs.....	@ 32 1/2
Skinned hams, fancy, 10 to 12 lbs.....	@ 35 1/2
Standard regular hams, 12 to 16 lbs.....	@ 30
Picnics, 6 to 8 lbs.....	@ 18
Breakfast bacon, fancy, 6 to 8 lbs.....	@ 35
Standard bacon, 6 to 8 lbs.....	@ 26
Standard bacon, 8 to 12 lbs.....	@ 23 1/2
Standard bacon, 12 to 14 lbs.....	@ 22 1/2
Standard bacon, 14 to 16 lbs.....	@ 22 1/2
Cooked hams, choice, skin on, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@ 46 1/2
Cooked hams, choice, skinned, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@ 51
Cooked hams, choice, skinned, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@ 52
Picnics, skin on, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@ 25
Picnics, skinned, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@ 26
Loin roll.....	@ 16

FERTIL

Retail Section

KEEP FOREQUARTER CUTS MOVING OUT

Poster Service Offers the Best Solution to Retailers

By E. B. Moon, Assistant Secretary, National Association of Meat Councils.

Forequarter cuts are moving slowly, so a good many retailers say, and yet the unusually cool season has been one favorable to the selling of these cuts.

There are many retailers who realize, too, that we are just about to enter a season when forequarter cuts may prove even more difficult to move. They realize that the hard pull is just ahead. They know that the moving of forequarter cuts has a strong connection with profit.

Some retailers bone the forequarter cuts of beef, mutton and veal and in this manner move them very successfully, yet there is labor and waste involved in this method. It has a tendency to cut profits.

This fact is another reason why the poster service features forequarter cuts unboned. For such advertising will lead the housewife to seek forequarter cuts and accept them unboned, and the results are much to be desired by the average meat retailer.

This is only another illustration of the care and thought exercised in the preparation of each poster of the series.

They are definitely and specifically planned to help the retailer maintain a balanced demand for all cuts of the carcass and thereby protect his net profit.

Posters Solve Vital Problem.

The posters are aimed at a specific vital problem and provide the best solution of that problem.

The poster service covering every two-week period of the year provides posters in colors. It provides a definite plan. It covers every week in the year. It has a definite purpose. It turns all its guns on slow-movers. It is a continuous, well organized, persistent plan and yet elastic or adjustable. And it may be repeated at different weeks throughout the year as slow-movers show up, for it is always ready for service.

The poster service is perhaps the very best advertising so far devised to help the retailer of meat solve the problem of turnover, and turnover is the key to success.

It will help the meat retailer increase his volume, quicken his turns, reduce his overhead, and roll higher his net profit and yet effect a saving and lower selling price to customers. Such a service as this has never before been offered to retailers in any line. And the cost is so reasonable that no retailer of meat can afford to do without it.

Advertising is an investment, and the few dollars invested in the poster service will prove better even than any like amount invested in any merchandise that may be named.

Ask your salesman—he knows, or ask the secretary of your local meat council.

or write to W. W. Woods, secretary of the National Association of Meat Councils, Ohio building, Congress street and Washash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A SAN FRANCISCO COUNCIL.

Plans are being rapidly formulated for the organization of a new meat council at San Francisco. At the present time the new council has as the nucleus of its membership, the packers of San Francisco and meat retailers' association of that locality who are enthusiastic about the formation of a meat council on the Pacific Coast. It is likely that the formal opening of the council will take place in the near future.

CLEVELAND COUNCIL PROGRESS.

The largest meeting of its kind took place in Cleveland on May 23 when approximately 600 meat retailers attended a meeting of the Cleveland Meat Council at the Hollenden Hotel to discuss advertising and other sales methods. The meat council at Cleveland has made some very unusual progress and has taken hold of advertising and its practical value as presented to it at the recent meeting by the representatives of the Wheeler News Service, Secretary Crow of the United Master Butchers' Association of Cleveland and E. B. Moon, assistant secretary of the National Association of Meat Councils.

Cleveland retailers are planning co-operative advertising and very likely a large percentage of the retailers there will be subscribers to the poster service prepared by the meat council. Already the activities for the coming fall and winter are being planned in an aggressive way. The Cleveland Meat Council promises to be one of the liveliest in the country, and in some ways is blazing the trail for others.

E. B. Moon, assistant secretary of the National Association of Meat Councils, spoke on "Advertising—A Business-Building Force." Secretary Crow of the United Master Butchers talked on "Problems of the Retailer."

TOLEDO RETAIL CONVENTION CLUB.

The Toledo-Milwaukee Convention Club for arranging a large delegation of Toledo meat retailers to attend the United Master Butchers' Convention at Milwaukee is doing good work. At each meeting of the Toledo United Master Butchers' Association new members are being added.

There have been a number of new members added to the Toledo retailers' organization recently and they are doing much to make it even more active than in the past.

Recreation has its place in any organization, according to the membership, and great interest was shown at the recent meeting when the entertainment committee sprung a surprise by suggesting that a singing society be formed of the Master Butchers. The motion carried unanimously, and Mr. H. F. Begle was elected musical director.

The Clerks and Boosters' Club extended an invitation to the meat retailers to join them on June 14 at Reno Beach to spend

the afternoon and evening with the grocers and meat dealers of the city. Those having automobiles were requested to meet at Spielbush Ave. at 3 o'clock on that date, and motor out to the beach.

Geo. T. Kalinoski and E. A. Pinkelman carried away the attendance prize of the last meeting, each one getting a steak knife.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Giles H. Cook will open a meat market at Everett, Wash.

The Smith Brothers have opened a meat market at Canton, Ill.

F. J. Simpkins has purchased the Pell meat market, Murdo, S. D.

A Farmers' Public Market was recently opened at Bremerton, Wash.

Falkenberg & Ross have opened a new meat market at Caldwell, Kans.

The new Independent meat market was opened at Carmel, N. Y., recently.

Frank S. Nessel has purchased the Dean & Hunt meat market at New Castle, Pa.

Reginald Fisher has purchased the meat business of Steigely Bros., Niles, Mich.

R. H. Clausen will open a meat market at Correctionville, Ia., in the near future.

J. C. Rooney is adding many improvements to his meat market at Joseph, Ore.

H. J. Ludwig has purchased the Craig meat market, Merrill, Ia., from J. Y. Car-tano.

Balsz market of the Yuma Wholesale Meat Co. was opened recently at Yuma, Ariz.

T. N. Edwall has purchased the meat market of Henry Simon at North Platte, Nebr.

John O'Ban has purchased the Cle Elum meat market, Cle Elum, Wash., from A. Merrill.

A. L. Christensen has purchased the meat business of John Holberg at Grass-ton, Minn.

Frank C. Douglass has purchased the meat market of Will H. Dalacker at Savanna, Ia.

R. B. Aten has purchased the meat business of F. P. Smith in the Morse building, Nevada, Ia.

S. C. Falcone will open his new meat market at 808 Main street, Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania.

Newman & Northrup are planning to add many improvements to their meat market at Oneida, N. Y.

David Spanjer will conduct an up-to-date meat market at 521 East Colfax street, South Bend, Ind.

Ben Ackerman has purchased the meat market of Julius Schermer, 415 Idaho street, Farrell, Pa.

McCabe & Kiernan have opened a new grocery and meat market in the Princess building, Ida Grove, Ia.

Kirby Bros. have purchased the Eagle meat market on North Main street, Ashland, Ore., from Louis Schwein.

J. W. Kelly has purchased the grocery and meat market of Henry Riecke, 2629 Rockingham road, Davenport, Ia.

Dan and J. V. Shafer have opened a meat market on the corner of South Main and Marietta streets, Woodsfield, Ohio.

Charles Jedele and Geo. Bernhard have purchased the Economy Meat and Grocery at Denison, Ia., from Wilber Roberts.

Jess Caldwell and Ernest Stahl have purchased the Duncan meat market, Washington and Columbia streets, Frankfort, Ind.

Northrup & Dick have purchased the George Thompson building, 211 Main street, McCook, Nebr., and are planning to install an up-to-date meat market.

Sell Bros. will conduct a meat market at Mobridge, S. D.

Emil Bloch has purchased the meat market in Streeter, N. D.

Earl E. Buck will shortly open a meat market at Seneca, Ill.

K. B. Wilson has opened a meat market at Park Rapids, Mich.

John B. Maier has opened a new meat market at Norwalk, Cal.

August May will soon open a meat market at Fair Haven, Minn.

Jesse Woolever is building a new meat market at Steuben, Wis.

John Sobecki will conduct a meat market at Michigan City, Ind.

Sherman Gilham has opened a new meat market at Morristown, Ohio.

C. M. Scott has added a meat market to his store at Knightstown, Ind.

R. C. Austin has purchased the Watkins meat market at Helena, Ark.

J. C. Young has opened a meat and grocery business at Texarkana, Ark.

The Sanitary meat market, De Witt, Ark., has moved into new quarters.

James M. Poole has sold his meat business at Clinton, Mich., to Floyd May.

Ed Kortendick has recently engaged in the meat business at Lake Mills, Wis.

Joe Nemacheck has purchased the meat market of Joe Kolar at Humboldt, Neb.

Geo. Hess has purchased the meat market of Mac Clinage at Mansfield, Ohio.

John Aarstad has purchased the McHenry meat market at McHenry, N. D.

Floyd Belmer has engaged in the meat and grocery business at Falls City, Neb.

A. S. Milne has purchased the meat market at 114 East Second street, Dallas, Ore.

Philip Bittle has purchased the meat market of P. J. Roth at Hays City, Kans.

The meat market of Charles Mercer, Hoyt, Kans., was recently destroyed by fire.

Glen Cummings has purchased the Home Market at Maxwell, Ia., from Mrs. W. T. Elliott.

Pierre Kugner has purchased the Kusler meat market at Salem, S. D., from Hoyer & Son.

L. Smith has opened a grocery store at Arkadelphia, Ark., and will add a meat market.

Gustav Hass has sold his share in the meat market at Reedsburg, Wis., to Christ Gehrig.

Thomas Baker will conduct a meat market in the store of George Todd at Perry, New York.

Woodul & Elgin have purchased the meat business of Sam E. Munn at Prescott, Ark.

N. Y. Rashid has installed a new meat market in his store on Main street, Kewanee, Ill.

Ross Ernst and Wm. Marler have opened a meat market in the Hub building at Aurora, Neb.

Rudolph Dehler has purchased the meat market of H. C. Rasmussen of Turtle Lake, Wisconsin.

D. Park and C. Taylor have begun work on the new meat market at Balsam Lake, Wisconsin.

C. A. Tice has purchased the interest of Frank Loker in the People's Cash Market at Omro, Wis.

The Edw. Danaby Co. has let the contract for the erection of a sausage factory at Buffalo, N. Y.

Edward Engstrum and H. I. Hall have opened a meat market at 1505 Menomonie street, Eau Claire, Wis.

L. D. Wood has opened a new grocery and meat market at 69 West Chicago street, Coldwater, Mich.

John Drury and Leonard McDonald have purchased the Dickman Bros.' meat business at Hammond, Minn.

Hiram Watson has let the contract for the erection of a meat market and grocery store at Rochester, Minn.

Alva Tresbott has closed out his grocery business at Bancroft, Mich., and has moved to Lansing, Mich., where he has bought a meat and grocery business.

Reduce your delivery costs

by using durable, sanitary

Wagon and Truck Baskets

Easily cleaned and good for hundreds of trips.

Write for prices

ANDERSON BOX & BASKET CO.

Incorporated

Henderson, Ky.



EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

The holiday on Tuesday of this week had little apparent effect on the fresh meat trade. Demand was generally slow, although price changes were slight in most instances. Heavy mutton and the heavier averages of pork loins were weak and hard to move. Beef, veal and the better grades of lamb were mostly steady to strong, while poorer grades of lamb had weak undertone.

The demand for beef was slow, but fairly steady, and prices ruled slightly higher on steers, with cows unchanged, although the market looked weak at times. Receipts of steers were moderate, consisting largely of medium and good grades. Cow receipts were light, with few that would grade better than medium. The demand for cows was limited on account of the comparatively high price as compared with steers.

Compared with a week ago, Boston is 25c to 50c higher on steers, with cows steady, New York steady on both classes, and Philadelphia steady to 50c higher on steers, with cows unchanged. Bulls were of slow sale, and, despite light receipts, prices ruled weak to \$1 lower at Boston and barely steady elsewhere. Kosher beef trade was fair, the market holding about steady at Boston and Philadelphia, with poorer grades slightly lower and others steady at New York.

Under a well sustained demand, the veal market has been generally firm to higher. Receipts of western dressed veal were light to moderate and local slaughter has

been decreasing. Compared with a week ago, Boston is steady, New York unevenly \$1 to \$3 higher and Philadelphia firm to \$1 higher.

Receipts of lamb were light and of only fair quality. Trade has been very limited, but prices were about steady. Spring lambs moved slowly at steady to firmer prices. Fewer imported frozen lambs were on sale, but the supply was ample, most sales being made at \$23 to \$25 per one hundred pounds. Compared with a week ago, Boston and New York are steady, Philadelphia steady to \$1 higher.

The moderate receipts of mutton consisted largely of heavy-weight kinds and found a very limited outlet. There was a fair demand for light-weights, although the supply was limited. Compared with a week ago, Boston is \$2 to \$3 lower, New York barely steady and Philadelphia steady to \$1 higher on desirable kinds, with others weak to \$1 lower.

While receipts of fresh pork were light, the demand was slow, particularly for heavy loins. Light-weight loins moved with some freedom, at steady to firmer prices, while others were weak to lower. Other cuts were generally steady. Compared with a week ago, light loins are steady to \$1 higher at Boston and New York, with the heavier averages barely steady, and Philadelphia steady to \$1 lower.

Boston is closing steady on veal and pork, firm on lamb and mutton. All classes except heavy mutton will be well sold out. New York is closing steady on beef and lamb, firm on veal, weak on pork and mutton. Some mutton and pork will be carried over, while other classes will clean up. Philadelphia is closing steady on beef, veal and lamb, weak on mutton and pork. All classes will be practically cleaned up.

BAKER SYSTEM

The Baker System of Mechanical Refrigeration protects your perishable food products—eliminates present losses through tainted meats, trimmings and spoilage. You can cut out the big ice bills, too.

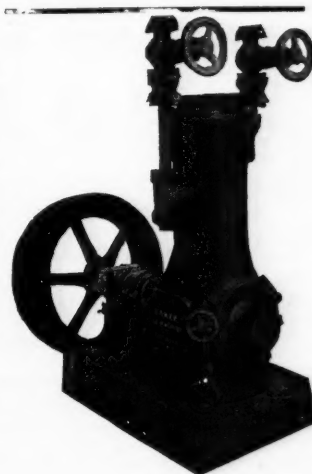
There's a Baker System to meet every requirement—from 1 to 50 tons daily refrigerating capacity. You'll be surprised to learn how economically you can have better refrigeration. The saving in present losses will soon pay for the Baker System.

Write us about your requirements—Baker engineers are at your service without obligation.

Ask for Bulletin 42-D—It's free.

Baker Ice Machine Co., Inc.
Omaha, Neb.

Branch Offices in Thirteen Cities



New York Section

F. S. Doane, of the beef cutting department of Swift & Company, Boston, Mass., is in New York for a few days.

F. W. Carroll, Charleston, S. C., and Franz Brass, Dallas, Tex., were visitors on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange this week.

Harry Goff, an old New York employee of Wilson & Company, who was transferred to the accounting department in Chicago about ten years ago, is paying a visit to New York this week.

M. C. Brand, of Morris & Company, Chicago, has been transferred to New York, taking charge of the smoked meat department and succeeding C. W. Brown, who has been placed in charge of the pork department.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending May 27, 1922, on shipments sold out, ranged from 11.00 cents to 15.00 cents per pound, and averaged 14.07 cents per pound.

On May 13th, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hoffmann of Utica, N. Y., sailed on the steamship Olympic for Europe, where they will visit Mr. Hoffmann's old home in Heimbach-Weis, Germany. They also plan to tour through France, Belgium and Switzerland.

Louis Joseph, manager of the New York beef department of Wilson & Company, returned on the New Amsterdam last Saturday from a two months' trip to Europe.

Mr. Joseph's friends are all glad to see him and to know that the rest has done him so much good.

Helen J. Morrison, secretary to John J. Doheny, of the United States Bureau of Markets, will be married on June 4 at Rye, N. Y., to Frank Kern. The couple will motor through the Catskills and Berkshires on their honeymoon. Miss Morrison will continue as Mr. Doheny's secretary.

John A. Burgess, of Washington, will relieve John J. Doheny, assistant in marketing livestock and meat, United States Bureau of Markets, from June 12 to 15, while Mr. Doheny is attending the New York State Convention of United Master Butchers, where he will deliver an address.

With the issue of May 22 the Armour Oval for the metropolitan district celebrated its second birthday. Much credit for the success of the Oval in this district is due to the untiring efforts of the editors, Wm. D. Priel of the superintendent's office, Jersey City, and Nick Meyer of the general office, New York Plant.

Frank P. Burck, ex-president Brooklyn Branch, and ex-state president, United Master Butchers of America, and Mrs. Burck celebrated their 35th wedding anniversary on May 24. This was double celebration, as Mrs. Burck's birthday falls on the same date. Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Grimm, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Tiedeman, Mr. and Mrs. Chipps and Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman were among those who enjoyed the festivities.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending May 27, 1922: Meat—Manhattan, 9,563½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 37 lbs.; The Bronx, 85 lbs.; Queens, 9 lbs.; Richmond, 80 lbs.; total, 9,774½ lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 375 lbs.; Brooklyn, 36 lbs.; total, 411 lbs.

Miss Lillian Rosen, daughter of Albert Rosen, ex-president of the Brooklyn Branch United Master Butchers of America and president of Brooklyn Retail Butchers' Corporation, will be married on Sunday, June 4, at the Hotel Astor. As previously announced, Miss Rosen will become the bride of Joseph Cohn, of the Kansas Beef & Provision Company of New York. The young couple will spend their honeymoon in the mountains.

State Secretary Wm. H. Hornidge announces that the arrangements for the convention of the State Association of United Master Butchers, which will convene at the Hotel Lafayette, Buffalo, on Monday, June 12, are almost completed, and from present indications it will probably be one of the largest ever held. Aside from the entertainment features the business sessions will be interesting and instructive, giving detailed reports of the work done by the various committees during the year and offering suggestions to overcome everyday routine problems and up-to-date business methods. Brooklyn and Schenectady branches have elected the following delegates: Brooklyn Branch, O. Edward Jahrsdorfer, Emanuel Celler, John Hildebrand, Chas. Kiesewetter, Henry Hertzog, Gus Denninger and Isidor Katz; Schenectady Branch, Charles Reichert and Daniel Flynn. The latter branch was organized this year.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, June 1, 1922, as follows:

	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:				
Choice	\$15.00@15.50	\$.....@.....	\$15.00@15.50	\$.....@.....
Good	14.00@14.50	13.50@13.75	14.00@14.50	14.00@15.00
Medium	13.50@14.00	13.00@13.50	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
Common	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	12.50@13.00	11.50@12.50
COWS:				
Good	12.00@13.00	11.50@12.00	12.00@12.50	12.00@12.50
Medium	11.00@12.00	11.00@11.50	10.00@11.00	11.00@11.50
Common	9.50@11.00	10.00@11.00	9.00@10.00	10.50@11.00
BULLS:				
Good	.....@.....	9.00@.....	10.50@11.00@.....
Medium	.....@.....	7.50@8.00	9.50@10.00@.....
Common	7.50@7.75	7.00@7.50	9.00@9.50	8.00@8.50
Fresh Veal—				
Choice	17.00@18.00	.....@.....	18.00@20.00@.....
Good	15.00@16.00	.....@.....	15.00@17.00	17.00@18.00
Medium	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00
Common	12.00@13.00	11.00@12.00	12.50@14.00	12.00@14.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMBS:				
Spring	30.00@31.00	31.00@32.00	30.00@33.00	30.00@33.00
Choice	28.00@29.00	30.00@31.00	28.00@30.00	30.00@.....
Good	27.00@28.00	28.00@29.00	25.00@27.00	28.00@29.00
Medium	25.00@27.00	25.00@28.00	23.00@25.00	26.00@27.00
Common	23.00@25.00	23.00@25.00	20.00@23.00	24.00@25.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good	.....@.....	22.00@24.00@.....@.....
Medium	.....@.....	18.00@22.00@.....@.....
Common	.....@.....	14.00@18.00@.....@.....
MUTTON:				
Good	18.00@20.00	.....@.....	18.00@19.00	16.00@17.00
Medium	15.00@18.00	13.00@15.00	15.00@17.00	14.00@16.00
Common	10.00@14.00	10.00@12.00	12.00@15.00	10.00@13.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	21.00@23.00	21.00@22.00	23.00@24.00	21.00@23.00
10-12 lb. average	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	22.00@23.00	20.00@22.00
12-14 lb. average	18.00@20.00	18.00@19.00	21.00@22.00	18.00@20.00
14-16 lb. average	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	20.00@21.00	17.00@18.00
16 lb. over	17.00@18.00	15.00@17.00	19.00@20.00	15.00@17.00
SHOULDER:				
Plain@.....@.....@.....@.....
Skinned	14.00@15.00	.....@.....	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	14.00@14.50	15.00@15.50	.....@.....	14.00@15.00
6-8 lb. average	13.50@14.00	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.00@.....
BUTTS:				
Boneless@.....@.....@.....@.....
Roston style	16.00@17.00	.....@.....	16.00@19.00	18.00@19.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT PACKING.

Arriving on the S. S. American Legion of the Munson Steamship Line, on May 20th was Charles M. Schwab, president of the Brazilian Hide Company of Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Schwab, who is an American, and has been president of this company for seven years, was accompanied by Mrs. Schwab and their infant child of two months. As Mr. Schwab was coming up New York Bay on the Munson liner he told reporters that just before leaving Rio bids had been solicited for a large municipally-owned packing plant at Rio, which is to cost about \$2,000,000. It is said that the packing plant will be operated on a thirty-year lease. Other passengers on the Munson liner were Henry A. O'Connor, vice-president of the Sociedad Anonima La Blanca, meat packers of Buenos Aires, and Mrs. O'Connor, who were on their wedding tour.

N. Y. BUTCHERS' SUPPLY EQUIPMENT.

Following are a few fixtures and refrigerator sales made by the New York Butchers' Supply Co., Inc., 90 9th avenue, New York, during the months of April and May, 1922: H. G. Miller, Pottsville, Pa.; T. R. Luckenbill, Kurtztown, Pa.; J. W. Kopp, Red Lion, Pa.; W. Rosengrant, Tunkhanrock, Pa.; M. Kopyscianski, Ashland, Pa.; J. H. DeLong, Kurtztown, Pa.; M. Seplov, Liberty, N. Y.; W. A. Barton, Belmar, N. J.; S. Baskin, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Gutterman Bros., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; B. E. Johnson, East Northport, N. Y.; G. H. Keegan, Worcester, Mass.; R. Vogel, Manasaquan, N. J.

DEODORIZER IN TANK HOUSE.

That the new Brecht Deodorizer is doing remarkable work is shown by the unsolicited testimonials received. Tankhouse odors are always a nuisance, and the Brecht Deodorizer is said to be accomplishing what it set out to do—to eliminate these odors wherever possible. The Deerfoot Farm Company have sent the Brecht Company the following letter:

Southborough, Mass., April 27.
The Brecht Company, New York.

Gentlemen:—

Replying to your favor of the 25th we would state that we have been using your Crescent Rendering Tank Deodorizer for about two months in connection with our rendering tank. Before using this outfit we were greatly troubled with offensive odors during the cooking process, but since we installed this outfit the writer has not been able to detect any offensive odors outside our plant, and has not been able to find anyone who has noticed any odors during the cooking. Of course there is a short period after the cooking, when the tankage is being taken from the tank, when there are more or less odors, but we feel these would not be due to any fault of your deodorizer.

Yours very truly,

Deerfoot Farm Company,
J. E. O'Leary, Mgr.

MEAT SUPPLIES AT BOSTON.

Receipts of western dressed meats and slaughter under federal and city inspection at Boston, Mass., are officially reported as follows for the week ending May 27, 1922, with comparisons:

	Week ending May 27.	Week ending May 19.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	3,195	3,228
Cows, carcasses	949	1,113
Bulls, carcasses	52	54
Veal, carcasses	985	963
Lambs, carcasses	8,232	9,929
Mutton	614	496
Pork, lbs.	247,954	329,762
Local slaughter:		
Cattle	1,330	1,422
Calves	3,245	4,383
Hogs	17,889	16,482
Sheep	5,641	5,485

MEAT SUPPLIES AT NEW YORK.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughters under federal inspection for New York City, N. Y., are officially reported for the week ending May 27, 1922, with comparisons, as follows:

	Week ending May 27.	Week ending May 20.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	9,838	8,690
Cows, carcasses	482	567½
Bulls, carcasses	116	150
Veal, carcasses	9,579	11,100
Lamb, carcasses	17,738	20,858
Mutton, carcasses	7,203	7,514
Beef cuts, lbs.	122,082	...
Pork cuts, lbs.	671,200	874,179
Local slaughter, Federal inspection:		
Cattle	10,582	10,447
Calves	16,995	17,596
Hogs	39,720	40,574
Sheep	41,945	32,262

MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending May 27, 1922, with comparisons:

	Week ending May 27.	Week ending May 20.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	2,647	2,702
Cows, carcasses	432	426
Bulls, carcasses	249	236
Veal, carcasses	2,001	2,401
Lambs, carcasses	5,217	7,080
Mutton, carcasses	1,894	2,164
Pork, lbs.	372,972	414,109
Local slaughter:		
Cattle	2,697	2,559
Calves	3,221	3,992
Hogs	7,106	7,239
Sheep	16,500	19,872

If It's RANDALL'S It's Right

Randall Compressed Air Sausage Stuffer with Bench Outfit

This is a most convenient and economical way to operate a Randall Compressed Air Stuffer. Motor, compressor and tank are very compactly arranged. Can furnish this complete equipment with all connections made as illustrated. Shipment can be made intact, which saves time and expense in connecting up in the sausage room. All that is necessary is to run pipe from tank to stuffer. Furnished for 100-pound and 200-pound stuffers.

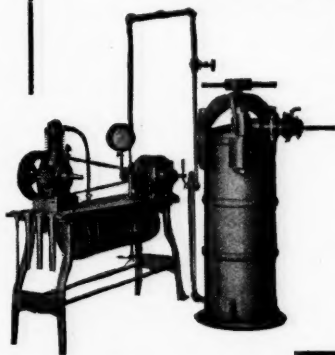
We can also furnish a compressor driven by belt or steam.

Manufactured and Sold by

R. T. RANDALL & CO.

Manufacturers of Pork Packers' and Sausage Makers' Machinery

331-333 North Second Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



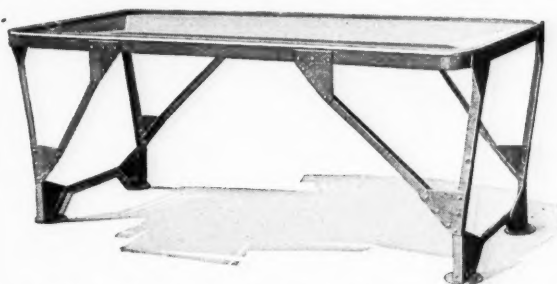
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FOR PACKERS AND SAUSAGE MAKERS

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Everything
in Sheet
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LITTLEFORD Tables are furnished with aluminum or monel metal tops and made in any style to suit individual requirements. Send us specifications of the tables you want. Littleford Tables are "Better Built."

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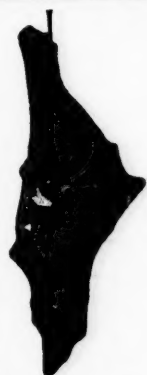
CINCINNATI, O.

BEEF, HAM and SHEEP BAGS

We Manufacture all kinds of Stockinette Cloth and Bags for Covering Meat

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES

Wynantskill Mfg. Company
TROY, N. Y.

**AUSTRALIAN SHEEP OPERATIONS.**

In Queensland are to be found the biggest sheep stations in the world. Last season over 200,000 sheep were shorn at Terriek in the Blackall district, the biggest

sheep shed in Australia, according to advices received by the textile division of the Department of Commerce. Twenty-five years ago Well Shot dealt with 425,000 and at that time several Queensland sheds used to shear over 400,000 sheep.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, medium to prime.....	7.25@8.85
Cows, common to choice.....	1.50@5.50
Bulls, common to choice.....	4.00@6.25

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	12.75@13.00
Calves, veals, common to medium.....	8.50@11.25
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	7.00@8.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, 100 lbs.....	16.50@17.00
Sheep, ewes, prime, 100 lbs.....	6.25@8.50
Sheep, ewes, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@6.00
Sheep, wethers, clipped.....	7.00@7.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	11 @11.40
Hogs, medium.....	11½ @11.05
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	11½ @11.05
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	11 @11½
Roughs.....	8½ @9

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	15 @16
Choice, native, light.....	16 @17
Native, common to fair.....	14 @15

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 800@1,000 lbs.....	14½ @15
Native steers, 600@800 lbs.....	14½ @15
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.....	15½ @16
Western steers, 400@800 lbs.....	15½ @16
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....	11 @12
Good to choice heifers.....	14 @15
Common to fair heifers.....	11½ @12
Choice cows.....	13 @13
Common to fair cows.....	10 @10
Fresh bologna bulls.....	9 @9

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@20	19 @21
No. 2 ribs.....	@16	18 @19
No. 3 ribs.....	@13	17 @18
No. 1 loins.....	@25	25 @26
No. 2 loins.....	@21	21 @24
No. 3 loins.....	@14	20 @21
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	20 @21	21 @22
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	19 @20	20 @21
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	14 @15	19 @20
No. 1 rounds.....	@15	15½ @16
No. 2 rounds.....	@13	14 @15
No. 3 rounds.....	@11	12 @13
No. 1 chucks.....	@9	9 @9½
No. 2 chucks.....	@8	8 @8½
No. 3 chucks.....	@6	6 @7½
Bolognas.....	8½ @10	10 @11½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@23
Western calves, choice.....	@21
Western calves, fair to good.....	@19
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@13

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@16½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@16½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@16½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@16½
Pigs, 80 down.....	@16½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	@32
Lambs, poor to good.....	@31
Sheep, choice.....	@18
Sheep, medium to good.....	@20
Sheep, culls.....	@17

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. av.....	@32
Smoked hams, 12@14 avg.....	@31
Smoked picnics, light.....	@19
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@18
Smoked shoulders.....	@19
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@37
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@24
Dried beef sets.....	@43
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@18

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, western.....	24 @25
Frozen pork loins.....	20 @21
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	50 @55
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	45 @48
Shoulders, city.....	0
Shoulders, Western.....	16 @17
Butts, boneless, Western.....	23 @24
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	0
Butts, boneless, Western.....	23 @24
Fresh hams, city.....	0
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	14 @15
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	17 @18

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	110.00@125.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100.00@110.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	35.00@40.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	35.00@40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	80.00@90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	110.00@125.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@150.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trim'd.....	@37c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@28c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@65c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@45c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@6c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@16c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@10c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@5c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@18c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c.	a pound
Lambs, fries.....	@12c.	a pair

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@2
Breast fat.....	@4
Edible suet.....	@5
Inedible suet.....	@4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @25

SPICES.

	Whole.	Gronn.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	14½	17½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	10½	13½
Pepper, red.....	36	40
Allspice.....	5½	8½
Cinnamon.....	12	16
Coriander.....	6½	9½
Cloves.....	32	37
Ginger.....	12	15
Mace.....	48	53

CURING MATERIALS.

	Ebbs.	Dble. bags.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	6½	6½
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	7½	7½
Refined nitrate soda, O. L., gran.....	4½	4½
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran.....	4½	4½
Refined nitrate soda, O. L., crystal.....	5½	5½
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal.....	5½	5½
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.		

GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9	9½-12½	12½-14	14-18	18 lbs.
Prime No. 1 veals.....	1.17	1.90	2.30	2.65	3.15
Prime No. 2 veals.....	1.15	1.70	2.05	2.40	2.90
Buttermilk No. 1.....	1.14	1.00	2.05	2.40	....
Buttermilk No. 2.....	1.12	1.40	1.85	2.20	....
Branded, grubby.....	1.10	1.15	1.35	1.55	1.75
No. 3.....	....	....	....	....	At value

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@29
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@27
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@25

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.

Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@30
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@29
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@28
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@27
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@24

Fowls—Fresh—Dry Packed—Barrels, corn fed.

Western, dry packed, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@29
Western, dry packed, 4½ lbs. each, lb.....	@28
Western, dry packed, 3½ lbs. each, lb.....	@28
Western, dry packed, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@25

Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.

Western, dry picked, boxes.....	@19
Western, scalded, barrels.....	@18
Ducks, Long Island Spring.....	@25

Squabs—

Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@8.00
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@7.00
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	6.00@6.50
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.00@5.50
Prime, white, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz., doz.....	4.00@4.50
Culls, per dozen.....	1.50@2.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via exp.....	28 @29
Spring broilers, via express.....	@55
Old roosters.....	@14
Ducks, via express.....	18 @23
Turkeys, via express.....	35 @40
Geese, via express.....	15 @18
Pigeons, per pair.....	@40
Guineas, per pair.....	@65

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	34½ @35
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	35½ @36
Creamery, firsts.....	33½ @34½
Creamery, seconds.....	31½ @32
Creamery, lower grades.....	30 @31

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.....	30 @30½
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	27 @28
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	25 @26½
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.....	22½ @23½
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	23½ @24

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	35.00@38.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	38.00@40.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	3.50@3.75
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@2.65
Bone black, discard, sugar house del., New York, per ton del'd N. Y.....	nom.14.00@18.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	3.15@3.25
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.35@3.50
Foreign fish guano, testing 18@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent R. Phos.	4.00@4.45
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c per unit available phos. acid).....	2.75 and .40
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25 per cent in bags, f.o.b. works.....	3.00@3.10
Muriate of potash, 80-85%, per unit K ₂ O.....	.70@.75
Sulphate of potash, 90-95%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@1.00

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, for the week of May 20 to May 27, 1922:

	20.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
Chicago.....	34	34½	34	34½	34	— ½
New York.....	36½	36½	37	37	36½	35 — ½
Boston.....	37	37	37	37	37	—
Phila.....	37	37	37½	37½	37	36½ — ½

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score at Chicago:

	20.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
Chicago.....	34	34½	34½	34½	33½	33½ — ¼

Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	Since Jan. 1, 1922.
Chicago.....	52,918	41,661	52,125	961,668
New York.....	70,254	53,074	42,971	1,173,532
Boston.....	28,182	21,047	17,253	349,141
Phila.....	17,714	13,377	12,714	326,888

Total.....169,068 129,159 125,063 2,811,229 2,326,263

Cold storage movement, lbs.:

	Into storage.	Out of storage.	On hand Cor. day of May 27, week, 1921.
Chicago.....	1,988,810	8,764	1,602,487
New York.....	19,152	33,408	334,754
Boston.....	119,595	22,305	322,337
Phila.....	31,730	2,900	170,370
Total.....	2,069,287	67,377	2,429,898

